



"This job is very easy... Part of the 'Left' is doing our work for us!"

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STATINTL

STAR

M - 231,064

S - 379,299

DEC 7 1972

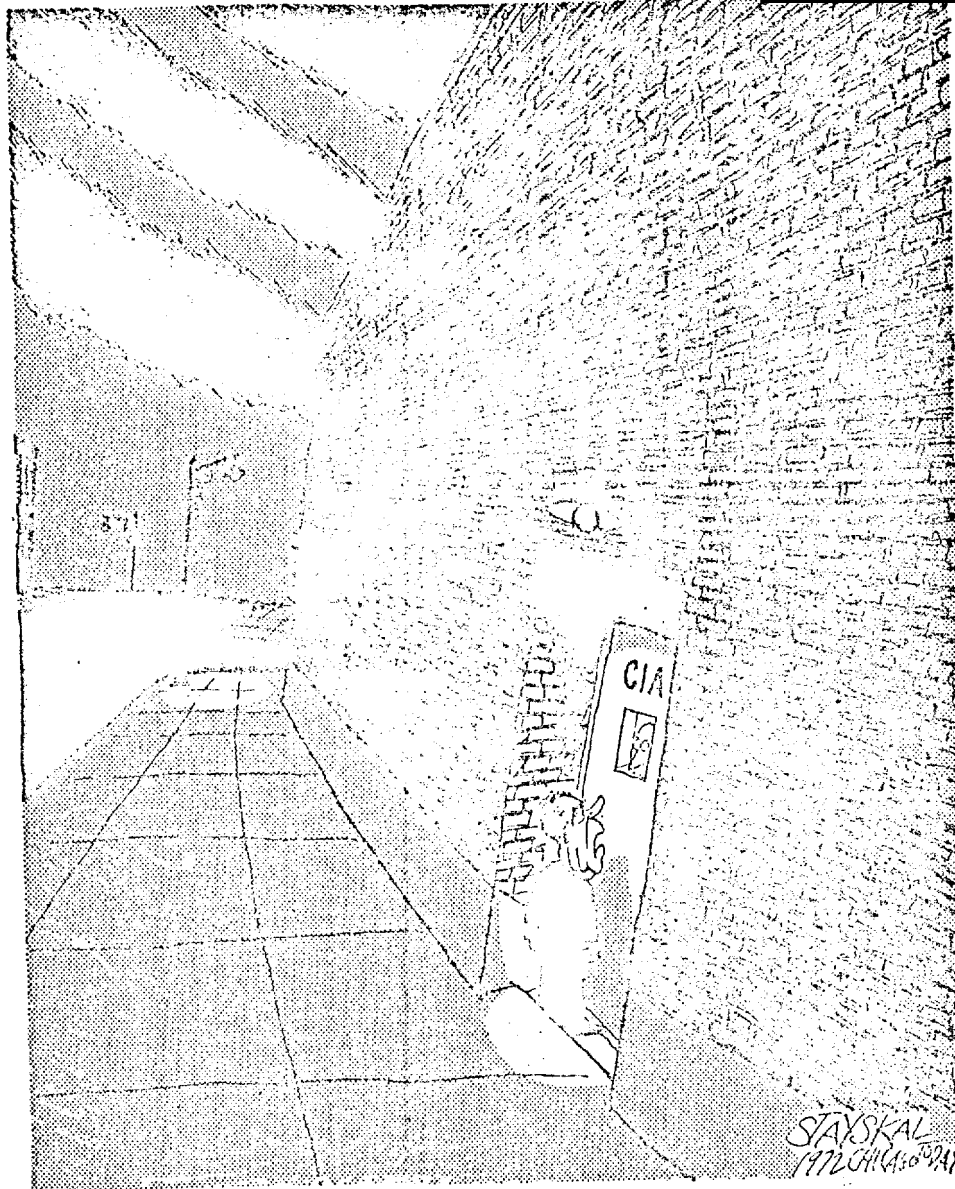
'-Pardon Me A Moment-'



3 Dec 1972

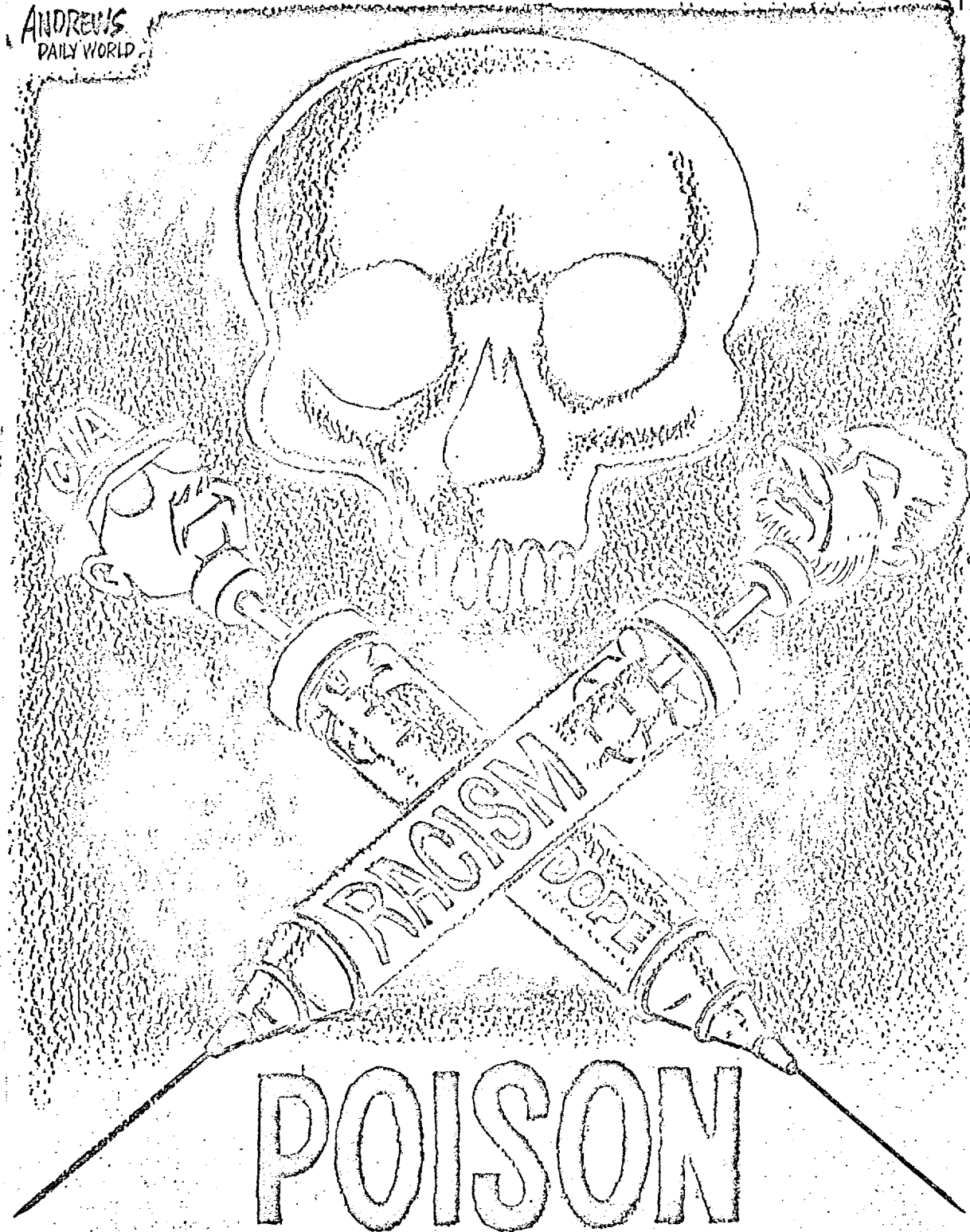
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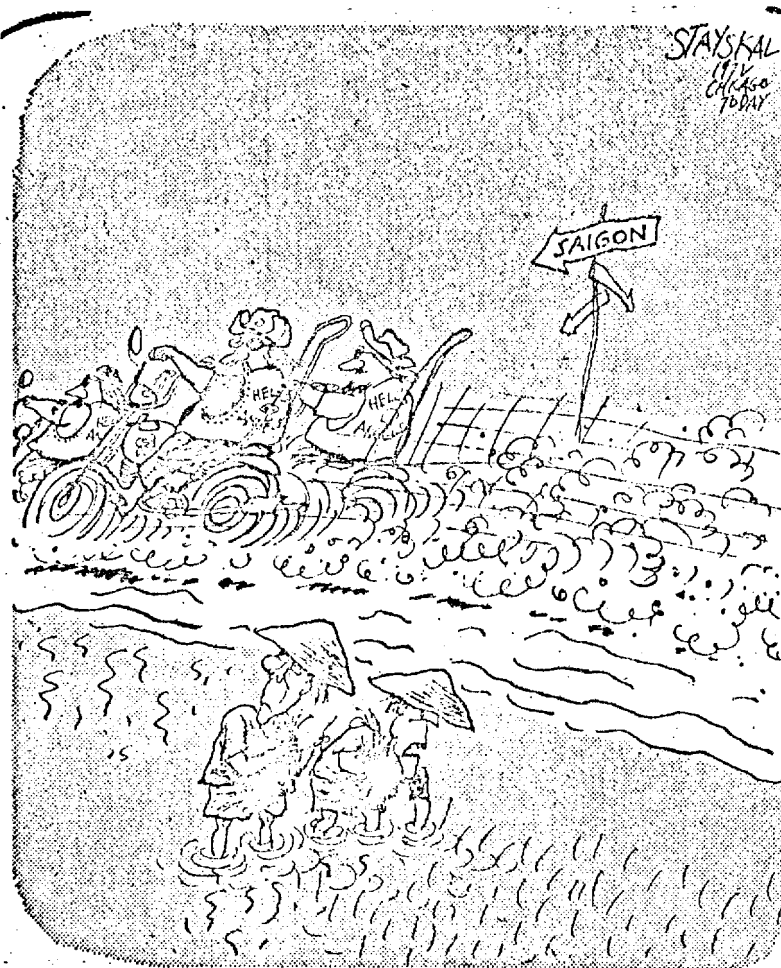
STATINTL



"LOOK, HELMS, I'M HERE FOR YOUR RESIGNATION... NOW
STOP ASKING ME FOR THE PASSWORD!"

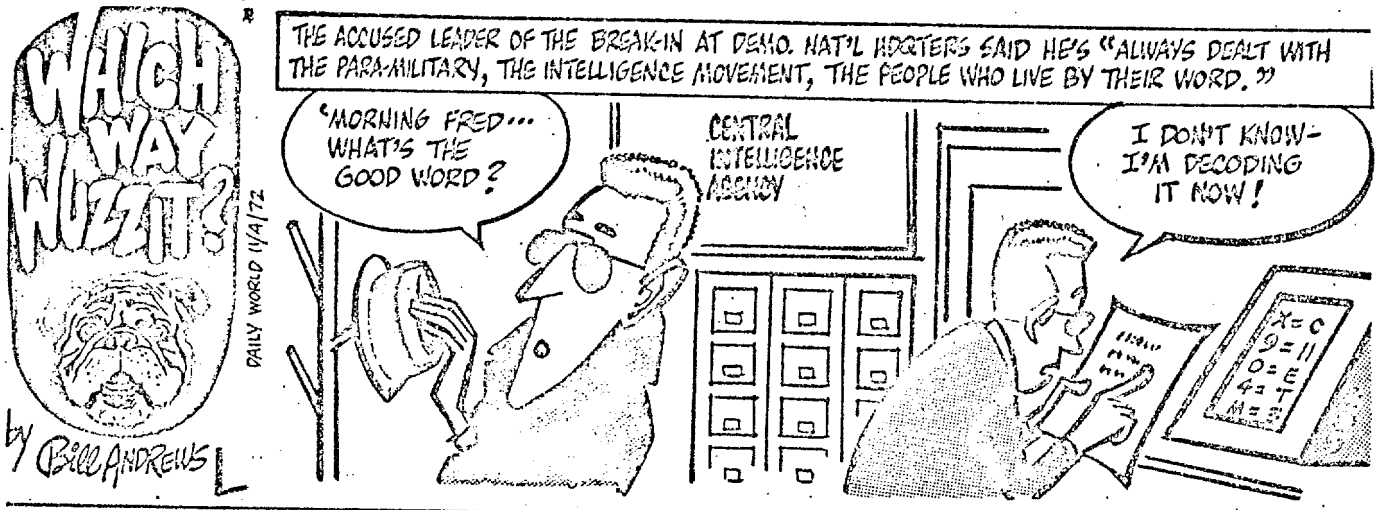
STATINTL





"What do you think . . . CIA?"

A NOV 1972



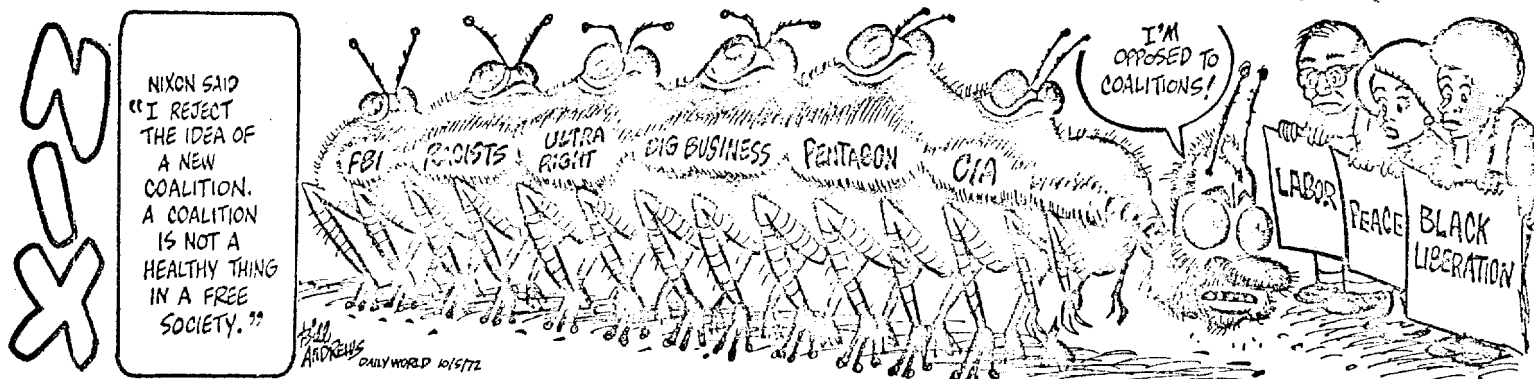
WASHINGTON STAR
18 OCT 1972



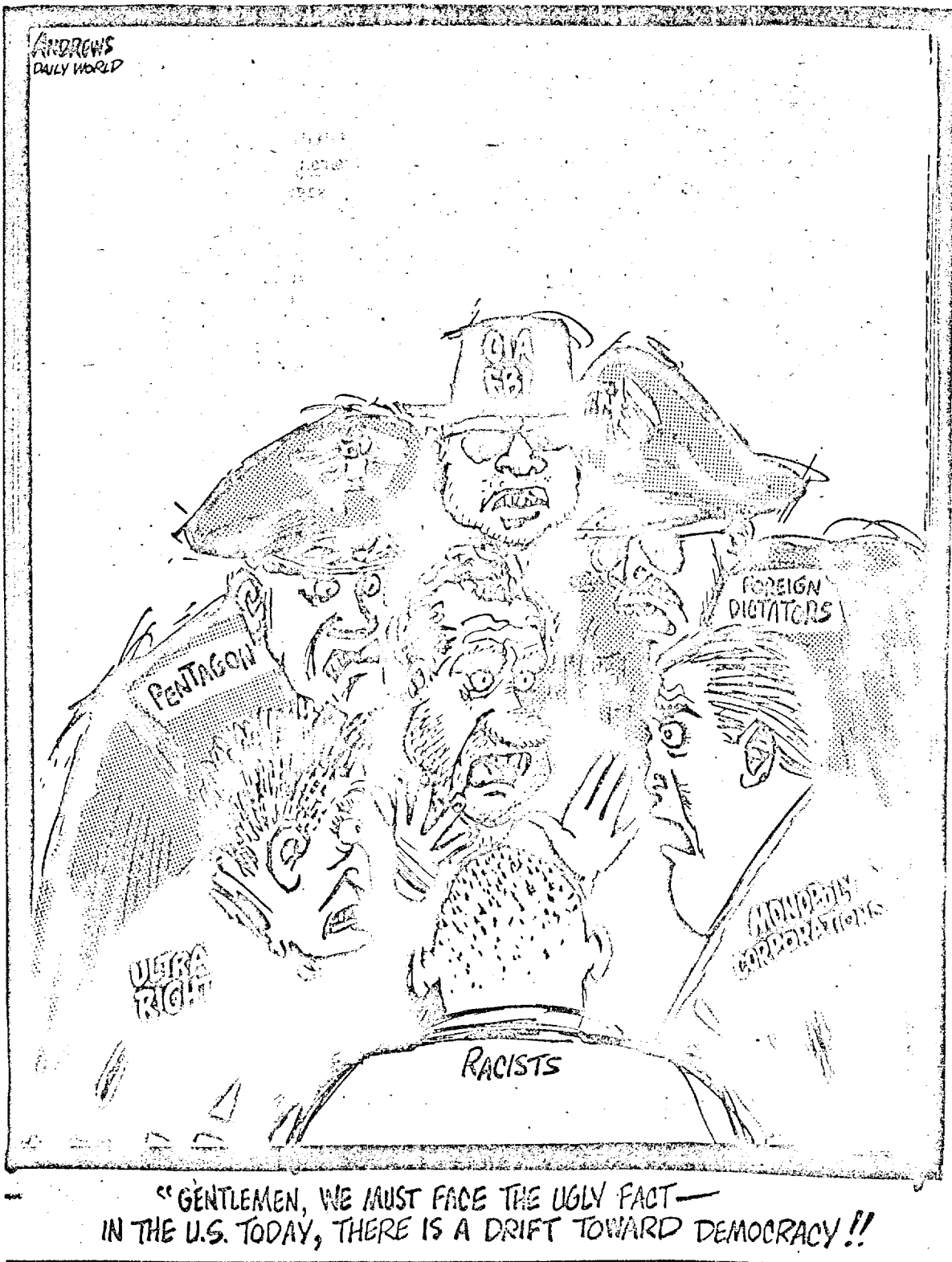
'No, sonny—I am not a CIA agent!'

5 OCT 1972

STATINTL



3 OCT 1972



Commentary

STATINTL



The CIA Goes After A Book

By James Wrightson, Associate Editor

STRIKE — One thing is certain about the US Central Intelligence Agency. No one knows where it will strike next. Figuring out where the cloak-and-dagger fellows will turn up is like guessing the number of jelly beans in a jar or predicting when they will finish the street repairs in front of your house or when your in-laws will drop in for dinner the next time.

Of course there are certain events the CIA is NOT interested in — apple pie bake offs, watermelon contests, a Burlington Liars Club get-together, an apple bob, spin-the-bottle or a backgammon game.

When the fellows from the woodsy CIA campus in Langley, Va., get interested in something they go all out. And when they do their policies are right out of King Herod. It must have been a CIA operative in the crowd who started shouting: "Give us Barabbas."

The latest example is the Central Intelligence Agency's ham-handed attempt to stop publication of a book by Alfred McCoy, a Yale graduate student, called: "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia."

McCoy's book charged the Central Intelligence Agency has known of Thai and South Vietnamese official involvement in heroin traffic, has covered up their involvement and has participated in aspects of the traffic itself.

DENIED — The CIA, of course, has denied all this. We are not concerned here with the pinpoint accuracy of McCoy's book or his methods of research, although the CIA could turn up no gross errors in fact.

What is of deep concern is the way the CIA, a powerful and prestigious government agency, applied pressure to Harper & Row not to publish the book.

In an exchange of letters, the general counsel of the CIA asked to see the book prior to publication saying: "It is our belief that no reputable publishing house would wish to publish such allegations without being assured the supporting evidence was valid."

Admittedly under fire in the book, the agency's role as the validator.

The publisher, probably with the

Clifford Irving hoax in mind, was super-sensitive to the axiom: A publisher has the ultimate responsibility for checking the reliability of the material he proposes to publish. So overriding the author's objections, it got the galley proofs of "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia" and a courier from the CIA headquarters came to New York and took them back to Virginia.

Apparently after a page-by-page review the CIA could not, try as it did, demonstrate the author's evidence did not support his assertions.

REVIEW — In a letter to the general counsel of the CIA the publisher said: "Based upon careful review, it is our sincere opinion Mr. McCoy's scholarship remains unshaken and we do not see any reason for making any changes in the text."

That would end it, except for the fact this is neither the government's nor the CIA's first venture into the dangerous business of trying to im-

pose prepublication restraints on words and ideas the citizens of this country are to read and consider.

The memory of the Justice Department's outcry against the Pentagon Papers is still green. The CIA has an unenviable record in this regard. In recent years the agency has tried to use its influence on Random House, Putnam, Harper and has gone into court to try to dictate what the people of this country shall read about the CIA.

The supersecret agency just cannot have it both ways. It cannot be a supersecret, never-to-be-spoken-of, behind-the-scenes intelligence-gathering agency, then come storming out of the shadows when it believes it might be hurt by something printed about its activities.

The CIA's action in trying to stop the publication "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia" is about as helpful to the cause of freedom of information in this country as the Stamp Act was to King George.

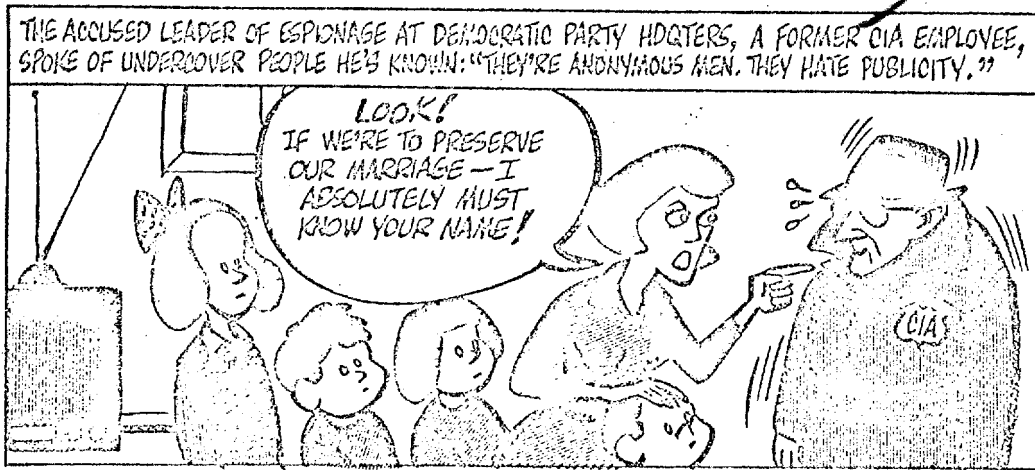
STATINTL

2

STATINTL

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001300340001-3

16 SEP 1972



STATINTL

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001300340001-3

6 SEP 1972



THE OPIUM POPPY

2 SEP 1972



¡BASTA YA! (ENOUGH!)

ANDREWS
DAILY WORLD

SEPT 1972

STATINTI

CIA FUNDING CHALLENGED

PRESS SUPPRESSES STORY

Mass Media Ignore Item

A virtual news blackout has been declared by the nation's press concerning the major legal challenges that have been launched against the Central Intelligence Agency.

The August 10 filing of a suit in Washington against CIA Director Richard Helms and other government officials was a matter of court record and easily accessible to the news media. In addition, a news release containing essential facts about the story was hand delivered to the Washington Post, the Evening Star, the Associated Press and United Press International.

A week later, not one line concerning it had appeared anywhere in the country.

Earlier this year on July 20, an important decision in the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals guaranteed that the CIA would be brought to court on a challenge that had been in process since 1968. America's greatest newspaper "of record" the New York Times, ignored the story, as did the Washington Evening Star and most other papers. The Washington Post carried the story as a small item on page ten.

It was confirmed that editors were well aware of the story and its importance.

A call to one of Washington's two dailies produced this comment from a leading reporter: "You can call it a 'press conspiracy' if you like, but we're not going to print it and I'm sure no one else is either."

Court Moves Hit Secrecy

**Special to the Virginia Weekly*

America's "invisible government," the Central Intelligence (CIA), owes its existence to a piece of legislation that is unconstitutional.

This is the likely import of recent actions in Federal Courts in Washington and Philadelphia.

In a suit filed August 10, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, three Washingtonians challenged the secrecy of the CIA's funding and accounting.

The Washington suit followed closely a trail-blazing decision on July 20 of this year by the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. In that decision a majority of the court held that there was a serious legal question concerning the constitutionality of the CIA act of 1949 which established a secret procedure for financing the agency.

A VIRTUALLY IGNORED CLAUSE

Both court cases are based on a virtually ignored clause of the United States Constitution specifically requiring that "a regular Statement and Account of the Receipt and Expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." The CIA act of 1949 just as explicitly states "...Sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of Government funds."

The spy agency receives somewhere between four and twenty billion dollars each year in public funds (how much is a closely guarded secret) that are carefully hidden throughout the appropriations figures for the entire federal government.

The new suit also asks for a state-by-state and nation-by-nation breakdown of CIA expenditures, as well as separating the money into categories by functions. CIA Director Richard Helms and Eliot Richardson, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are brought into the local suit.

15 August 1972

STATINTL

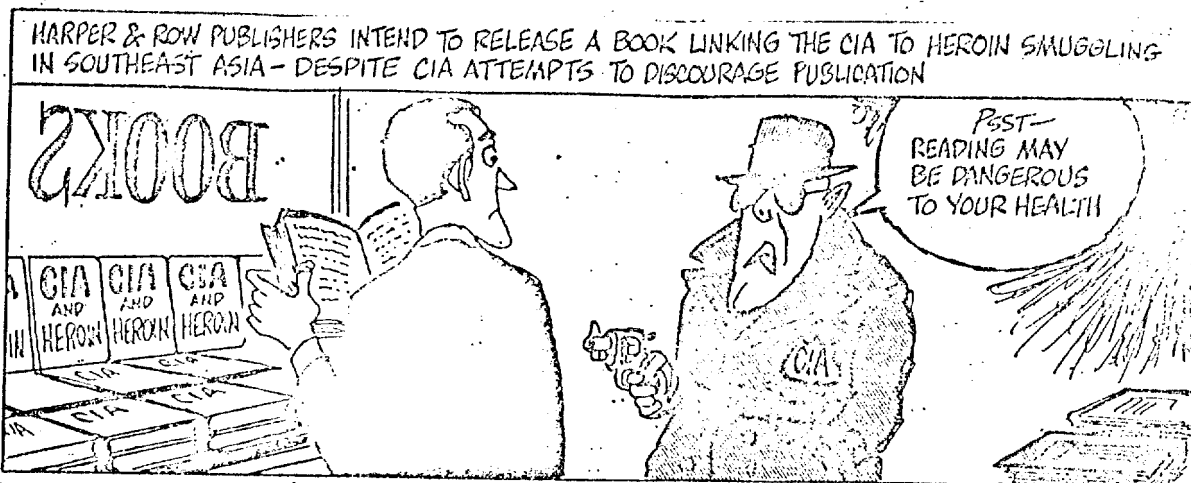
Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001300340001-3

'Your mission, should you decide to accept it, is to bug the Democratic National Headquarters. Naturally, if you are caught, we will disavow any knowledge of you...this tape will self-destruct after Election Day.' STATINTL



Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-0

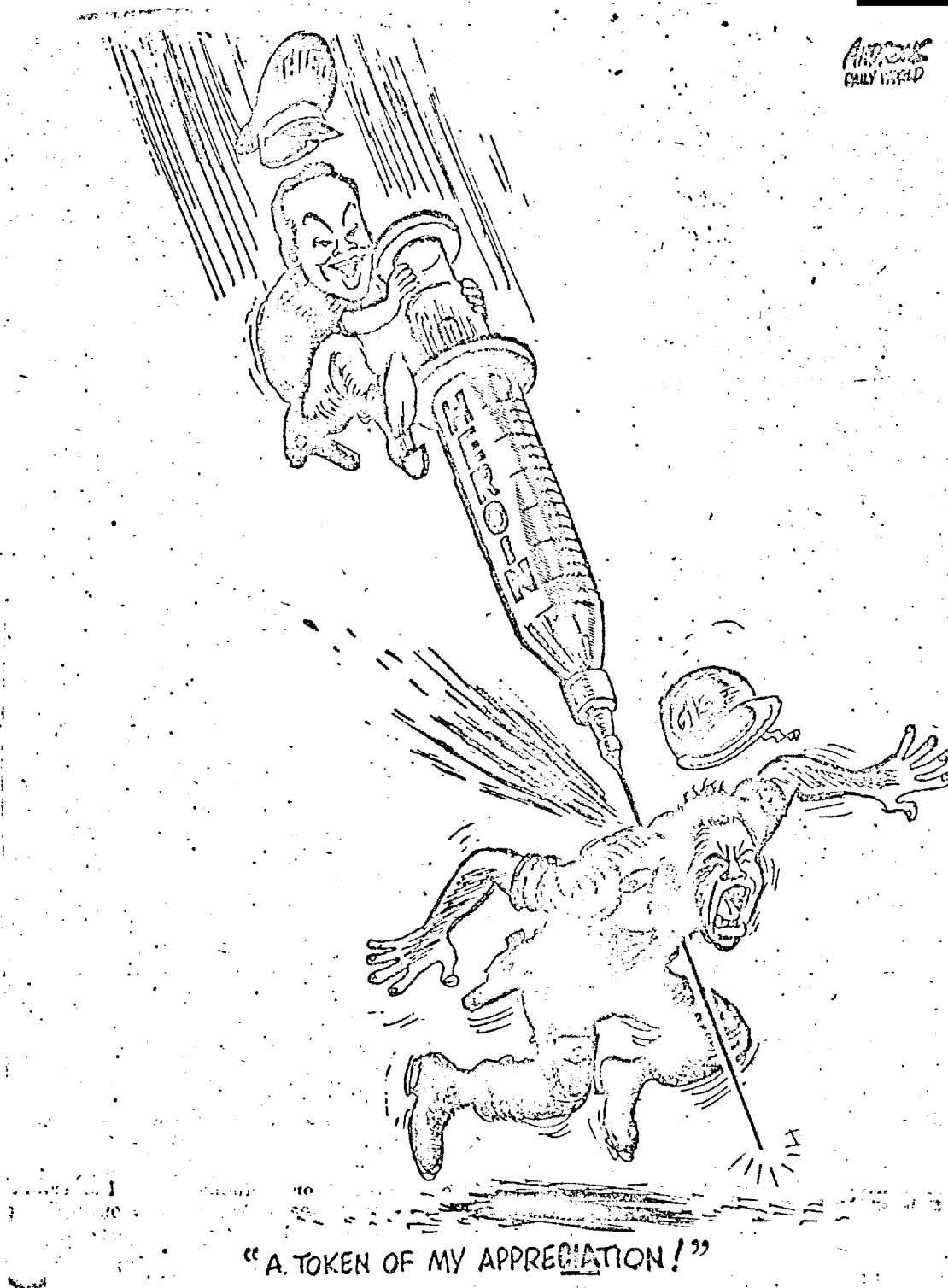
12 AUG 1972



Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001300340001-3

STATINTL

Andrews
DAILY WORLD

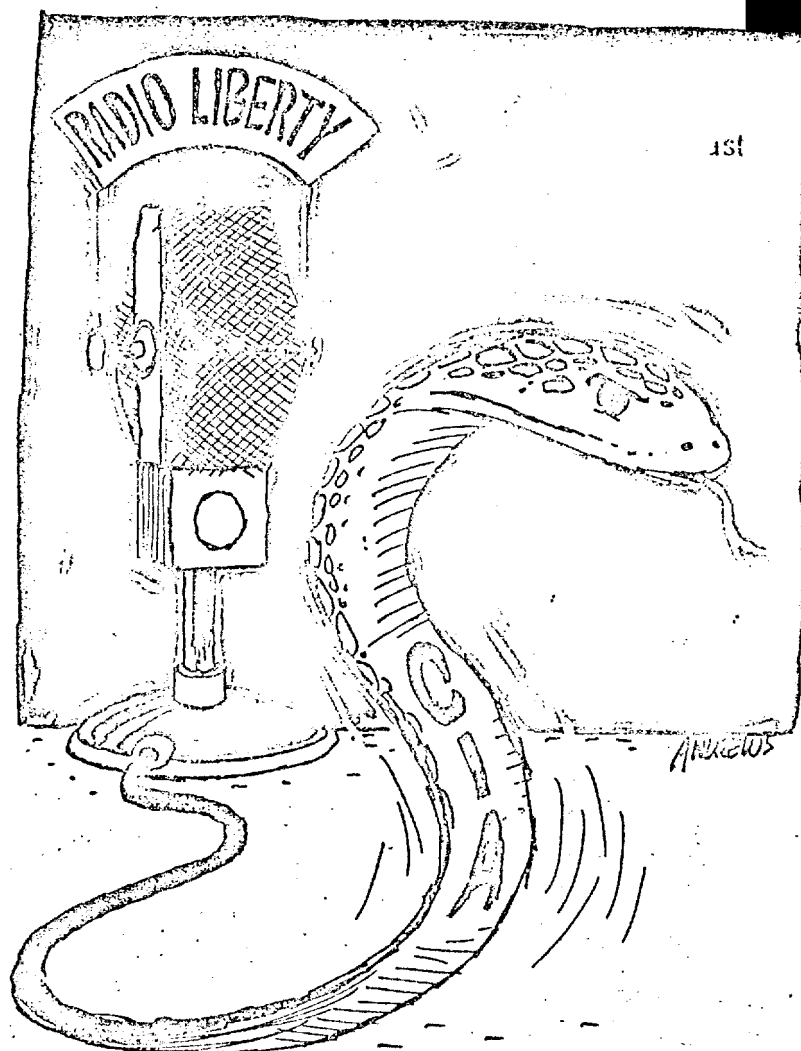




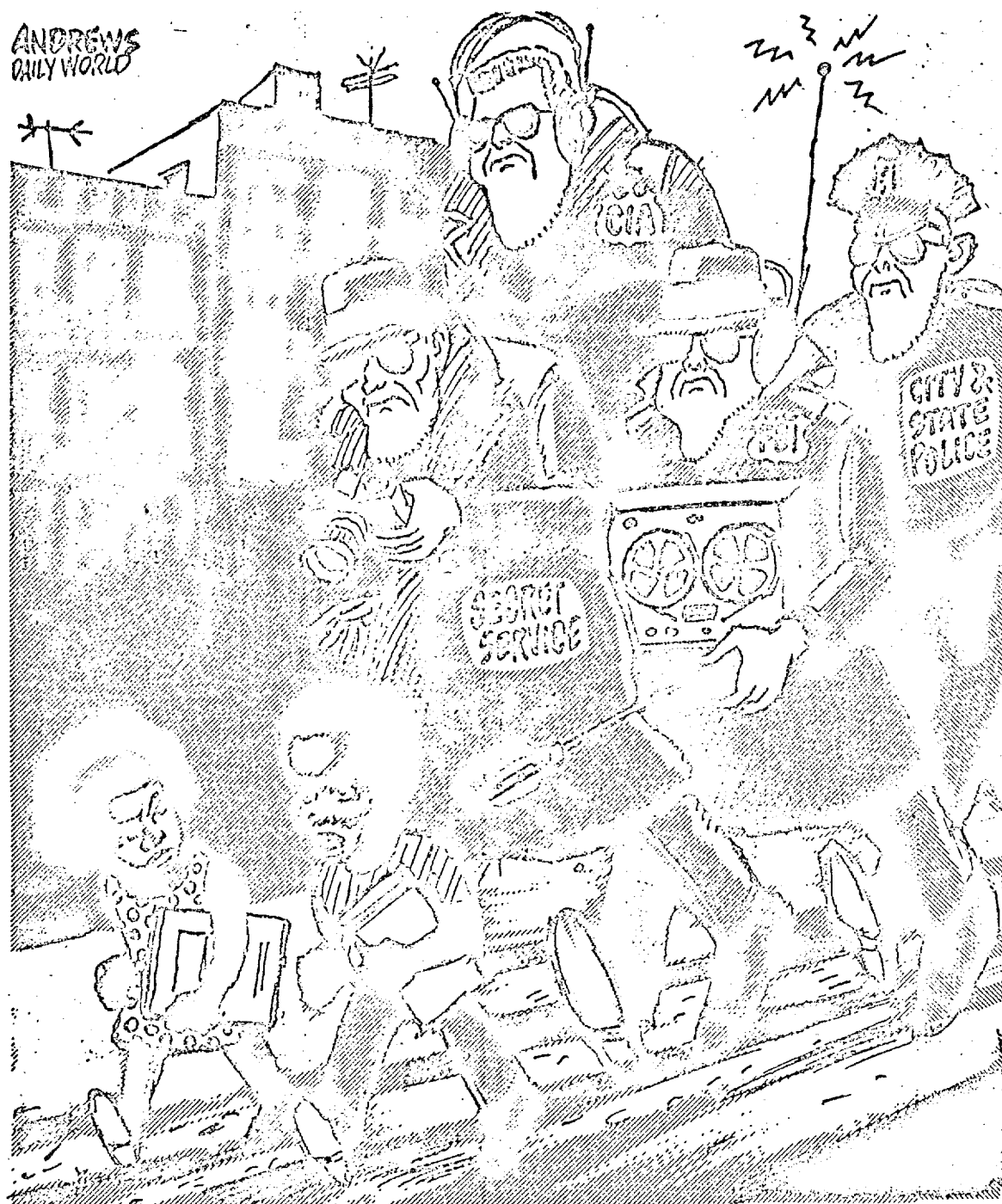
"I'M FROM THE COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT THE PRESIDENT! CAN I HIDE
OUT HERE FOR AWHILE?"



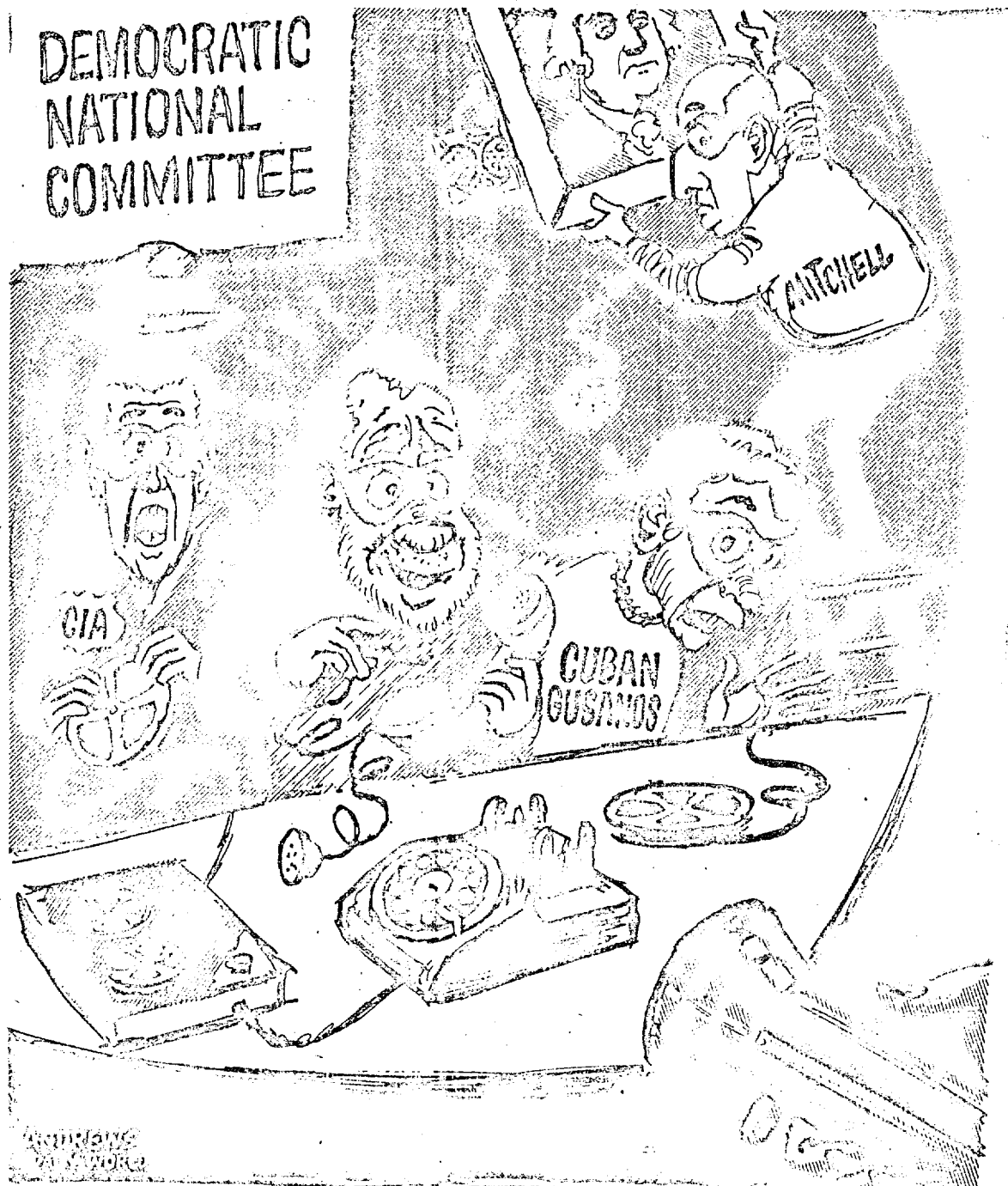
"Natcherlly it's a heist Sarjint, but that happens to be a CIA man an' he's gotta be heistin' campaign material for you know who!"



STATINTL



"SOMEONE MUSTA TOLD 'EM THAT WE'RE BLACK LEADERS!"



*WHOOOPS!! WE'VE COME TO (ER...AH...) REPAIR YOUR PLUMBING! *



The CIA tries to teach its old mouthpiece

STATINTL

By ERIK BERT

The nature of the Central Intelligence Agency's infiltration into Soviet society is indicated by its avowed goal of the "liberalization of Soviet society." That is how its counterrevolutionary, anti-socialist, anti-Soviet program is presented in the Library of Congress study of Radio Liberty, the CIA's Munich-based vehicle for subversion.

The study was prepared at the request of Senator J. W. Fulbright, as chairman of the Foreign Relations committee. It was published in the Congressional Record of March 6.

In this vein the Central Intelligence Agency has expressed its concern, via RL, about the "serious institutional and ideological inadequacies" of the Soviet Union, about its "serious economic problems," the "most serious being the allocation of resources."

"Within the larger framework of (its) goals and purposes RL pursues immediate objectives," the Library of Congress study points out. These "practical themes" include "democratic political alternatives, economic reform, peaceful intentions of the democratic world, ideological irrelevance of Marxism-Leninism, and the virtue of cultural diversity and political pluralism."

The CIA's concern that socialism should flourish is also expressed over its other system of subversion by radio — Radio Free Europe, which, like RL, is based in Munich.

James Robert Price, author of the RFE Library of Congress study, holds that, "by and large, commentaries tend to lean slightly toward the 'liberal' approach as this term is currently used in American policies."

This testimonial is especially noteworthy coming as it does from a (former) CIA agent.

"Stated Communist ideals" go untouched, not because the CIA is more sympathetic to communism than to capitalism but because it figures that attacks on the "implementation" of these "ideals" may be more productive of subversion.

But even here the CIA is cautious. Simply to attack defects in "implementation" is no assurance of an audience, since the people in the socialist countries know, better than the CIA does, what their problems are. They criticize their own demerits the better to correct them.

That is why CIA "criticism" is not "purely negative." Instead, "valid achievements are given due credit" in order to offer, "in abundance," what pretend to be "alternative approaches" to what the CIA describes as "stagnated courses of action."

The "general philosophical approach of RL is one that appeals to rationalism." The RL-CIA method of operation is, as the Library of Congress study puts it: RL "attempts to 'substitute reason for emotion, and a calm voice for stridency.' It begins from the premise that 'the most convincing presentation is one which that tells all sides of a story.'"

This philosophical approach was not employed when Saigon militarists gunned down President Ngo Diem, with the foreknowledge and probably inspiration of the CIA; nor does it reflect the years-long murder policy carried out in Indochina by the CIA.

Given peace in Vietnam, we can imagine the CIA resorting to "rationalism" in its operations there; if not instead of assassination, then in addition to it.

RL's preferred tone is "friendliness, enlightenment and dignity" the Library of Congress study relates.

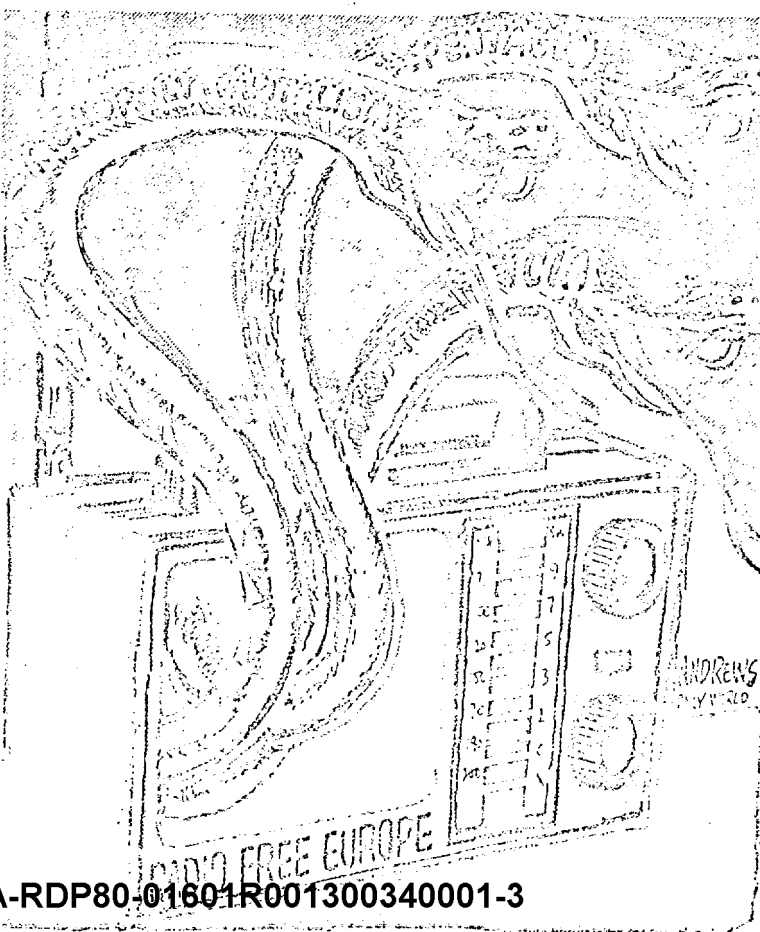
In RL comments which described a "cliche" or "act" of Leonid Brezhnev as "stupid," the word "stupid" would be bluepenciled by an editor, the Library of Congress study said.

"Sarcastic expressions" about Brezhnev were deleted from a commentary beamed into the Soviet Union in June 1971; as were references to "escape abroad," "escape from the homeland," and a "comparison between the USSR

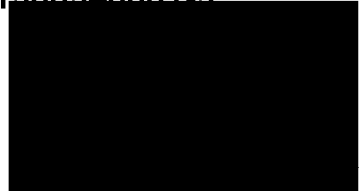
new tricks

The Library of Congress RFE study cites the text of a birthday editorial broadcast by RFE on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the (unnamed) leader of an (unnamed) socialist country. The study notes that the original draft of the editorial had included a "petty and personal attack." But that this had been cleaned up prior to the broadcast.

The draft and the final text suggest both that RFE policy deplores dirty pool, and that dirty pool is inherent in its operations. RFE's policy is not based on decency but on the conviction that the rowdy intentions of its operatives do more harm than good, in the long run, and the CIA is in business for the long haul.



20 MAY 1972



14 May 1972

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R0013



Wenig Anklang

Sie hatten keinen Computer nötig, um herauszufinden, daß man mit zwölf Jüngern heutzutage keine Religion mehr verbreiten kann, weswegen sie 30 000 aufboten und im Jahre 1960 ihren Präsidenten John F. Kennedy zu ihnen sagen ließen: „Nun gehet hin in alle Welt und lehret alle Völker, so sie es sich gefallen lassen, den American Way of Life!“ Und er taufte die 30 000 auf den Namen „Peace Corps“ („Friedenskorps“), was nach amerikanischer Ansicht sowohl den Christen wie den Heiden unverdächtig erscheinen mußte, und entließ das Friedensheer in alle Windrichtungen, auf daß in den Hirnen der Unwissenden eine starke Liebe zu Amerika und ein heftiger Widerwille gegen amerikanische Teufel erblühe.

In den Peace-Corps-Empfängerländern erregten die Peace Corporals sogleich beträchtliches Aufsehen, weil man dort nie zuvor Leute kennengelernt hatte, die soviel reden konnten, ohne dabei den Wunsch nach irgendeiner nützlichen Tätigkeit erkennen zu lassen. So taufte die Lateinamerikaner das US-„Cuerpo de Paz“ („Friedenskorps“) in „Cuerpo de Paseo“ („Spaziergängerkorps“) um und entdeckten auch bald, daß der Sinn der Jünger nicht so sehr nach unentgeltlichem Frieden, sondern nach Informationen gegen bar bei der CIA-Kasse stand.

Während man in den USA den Corps-Nachschub noch in 120 verschiedenen Landessprachen und Dialekten unterrichtet, flogen die ersten Friedenskündler bereits wieder heimwärts. In Bolivien war man so vornehm, ihre „Anwesenheit für nicht mehr notwendig zu erachten“, während man in Chile die mehr offenerzige Art des Hinauswurfs bevorzugte. Die aus Persien der Heimat Zustrebenden hatten sogar den Eindruck, hinausgeschossen worden zu sein, war doch in der Peace-Corps-Zentrale eine Bombe losgegangen.

Schlimmer noch berührte den Peace-Corps-Chef Blatchford die Nachricht, daß selbst eine so befreundete Nation

wie Pakistan die Jünger nicht länger leiden mochte, weil „die amerikanischen Freiwilligen nichts anderes verkaufen können als den Lebensstil eines Amerikaners der Mittelsklasse“. Und das war für die Regierung genauso viel zuwenig wie fürs Volk zuviel.

So durfte denn Blatchford die Stunde erwarten, da er seine 30 000 Jünger wieder beisammen haben würde, als ihm gräßliche Nachricht widerfuhr: Vor der US-Zentrale demonstrierten ehemalige Peace-Corps-Mitglieder mit roten Fahnen und Losungen wie „Befreiung — nicht Befriedung“ und „Wir sind dem USA-Imperialismus begegnet!“

Die Peace-Corps-Erfinder hatten in der Eile der Aufstellung ihrer Streitmacht völlig übersehen, daß ihre Friedenssoldaten draußen in der großen, weiten, freien Welt dem Duft der mehr bekannten Art amerikanischer Friedensstiftung begegnen könnten — dem Krieg nämlich —, und daß viele einen gewissen Widerspruch zwischen ihm und ihrer deklarierten Friedensmission entdecken würden.

Auf seine Verlustliste konnte Blatchford ferner einige tausend Friedenskündler setzen, die ihre Aufgabe ernst genommen hatten und tatsächlich vom Frieden kündeten — bloß leider nicht den speziell amerikanischen. Blatch-



An der richtigen Adresse: „Chef, hier ist ein Mann, der einen neuen Invasionmarsch komponiert hat.“

Aus „New York Herald Tribune“

To the right address: "Boss, here is a man who has composed a new invasion march."



Leave me alone. I'm from the CIA too!

Peace-Corps-Mitglied mit der Losung „Frieden, Brüderlichkeit, Weg mit der A-Bombe“ zum Ku-Klux-Klan-Mann: „Laß mich, ich bin doch auch von der CIA!“

Aus „Christian Science Monitor“, USA

ford zählte seinen traurigen Rest zusammen, und siehe, da waren es nur noch 19 000.

Chef Blatchford hätte die Sache gern geheim gehalten, aber da die CIA-Zentrale die gleichen Verluste abzubuchen hatte wie er, wurde gar bald ruchbar, daß das Peace Corps mal wieder so ein rechter Volltreffer ins Tor zur amerikanischen Lebensweise geworden war. So kürzte der Kongreß die Mittel radikal um 10 Millionen Dollar. Blatchford in der Preisgestaltung militanter Unternehmen erfahren, rechnete der Presse sogleich vor, daß „unser Budget noch nicht einmal halb so hoch ist wie der Preis für ein U-Boot“.

Lediglich der Vorsitzende des Haushaltsausschusses für Auslandshilfe, Otto Passman, wird mit dem Peace Corps endlich glücklich. Hatte er doch vor Jahren bereits gebetet: „Sollte ich vor meinem Tod noch einen letzten Wunsch äußern dürfen, so wäre es die Auflösung des Peace Corps.“ Friede seiner und des Peace Corps Asche,

continued


30 April 1972

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R0013

Wohlfühl-Anzeigen

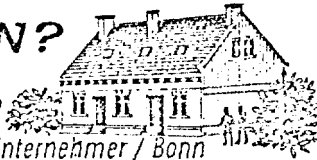
VERKAUF NUR AN MITGLIEDER DER NATO-KUNDENKARTE!

Komplette Regierungen
(Monarchistisch oder bürgerlich) sowie Diktaturen
Einschließlich Staatsstreich
liefert R. Helms - CIA - United States of America




Sorgen mit den
UNTERTANEN?

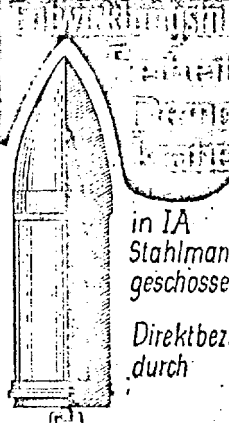
Baut mehr
1-Klassen-Schulen!
Verband Deutscher Unternehmer / Bonn



WELCHE BANK
wurde noch nicht überfallen?
Angebote: 037 Frankfurt/M
© TV-Übertragung garantiert!



**in IA
Stahlmantel-
geschossen**
Direktbezug
durch
PENTAGON & CO



**Forst-
beamter**
(arisch)
sucht
Neben-
verdienst
im
bundesdeutschen
Heimattfilm
oder beim
internationalen
Rauschgiftschmuggel



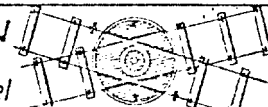
ENTEN
täglich
frisch
und billig im
HAUS SPRINGER



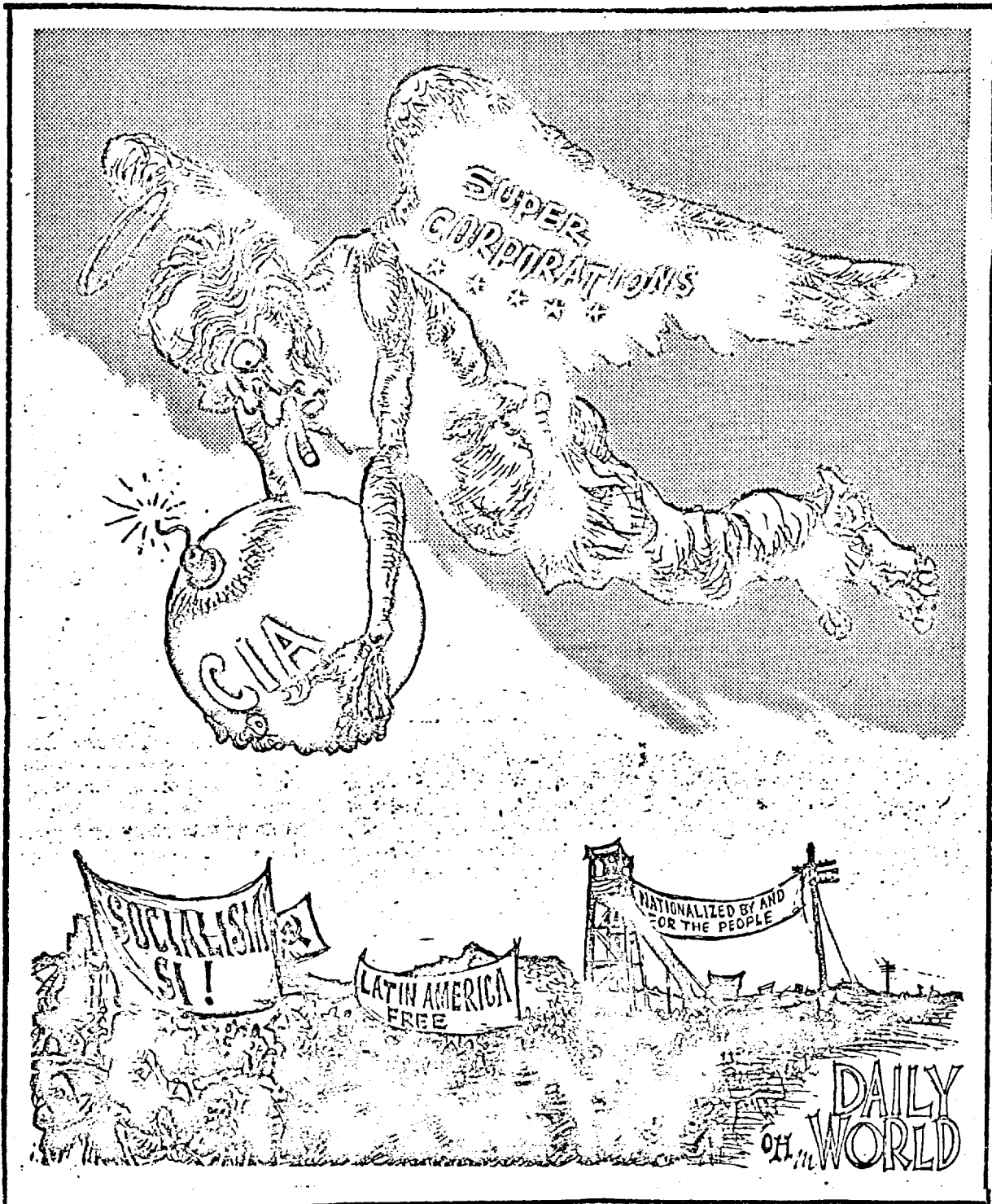
**Suche
laufend**
intelligente
Mitarbeiter
F.J. STRAUSS
München



DREHSCHIEBEN
für Abgeordnete
Rascher Richtungswechsel

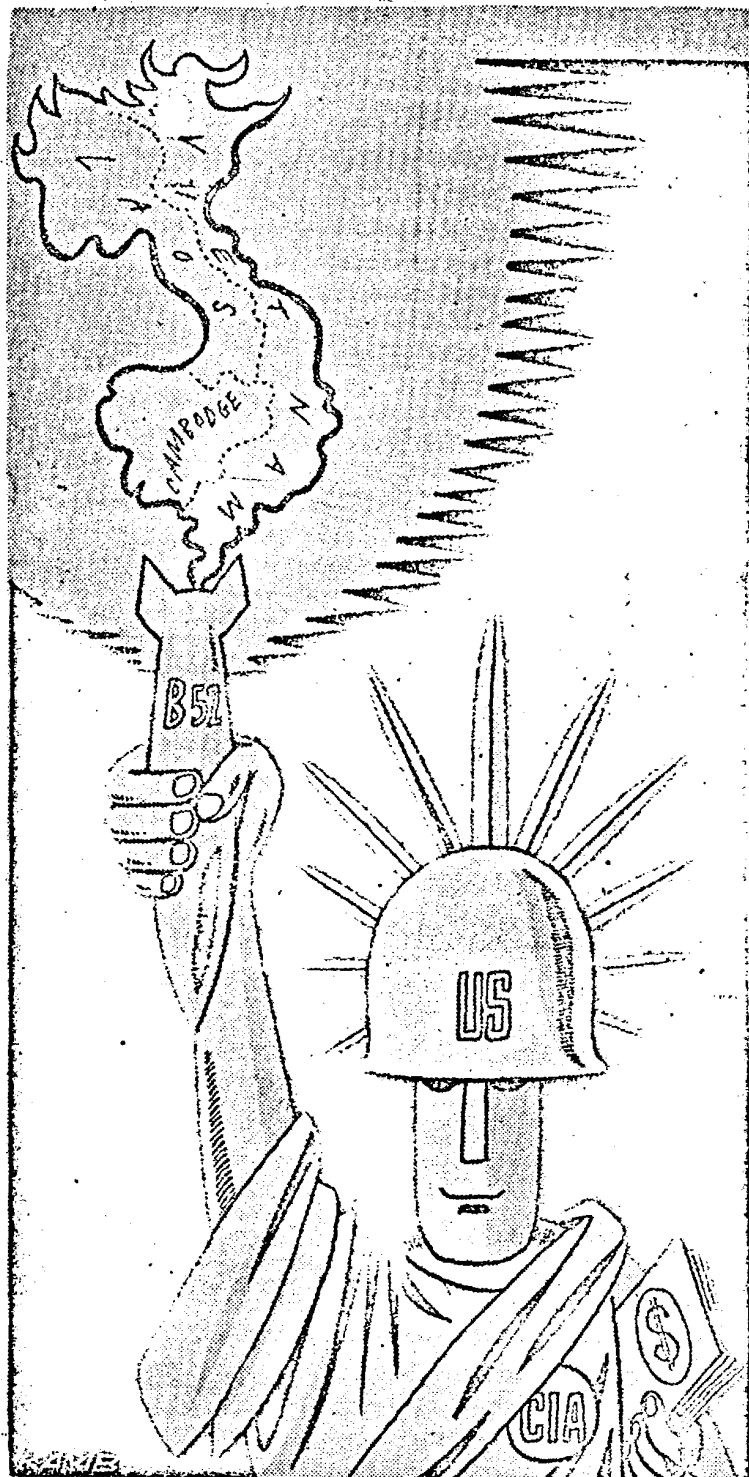








18 MAR 1972



France Nouvelle (Paris)

GARDEN CITY, N.Y.
NEWSDAY

DEC 27 1971

E - 427,270



'That's the trouble with inflation . . . the dollar
doesn't buy off as many countries as it used to'

DES MOINES, IOWA
REGISTER

M - 250,261
S - 515,710

NOV 15 1971

Controversial Report Says U.S. 'Lost' Latin America But It's No Disaster

A confidential report on Latin America, presented to a discussion group of the Council of Foreign Relations last spring, has stirred considerable soul-searching and debate in Latin American countries. The report was prepared by Dr. John N. Plank, former State Department official and now a political scientist at the University of Connecticut.

The gist of the report was that Latin America is "lost" to the United States, but is not nearly as important to this country as has been generally taken for granted. Following is a major portion of Dr. Plank's report. Comment on it by an informed Latin American editor will appear subsequently on this page.

I CANNOT argue with those who say to me, "If we had followed the policies that you and other sentimental visionaries were advocating, we'd have long since lost the hemisphere," but I can make two observations that condition my whole approach to the security question that is now before us.

First, I can say — in paraphrase of something often said with regard to China — that the hemisphere was never "ours" to lose, and that the whole cluster of notions comprised by the "Western Hemisphere idea" was a mistake that worked to the detriment of the United States and Latin America alike.

Second, I can say that whatever may have been the hemispheric situation during the Eisenhower-Kennedy-Johnson era, the hemisphere is clearly "lost" today. I do not mean, of course, that it is "lost" in the sense that the Communists have captured it; I mean that it is "lost" to us. Paradoxically, a good part of the explanation of that "loss" is to be found in the putative success of our earlier security policies and programs.

Lose Their Confidence

If we had not provided Latin American governments with the skills and equipment to enable them to handle their insurgency challenges, those governments might well have continued in

viva la
democracia



Vadillo, Siempré, Mexico City (Ben Roth Agency)

"If we had not . . . put so much emphasis on security, viewed always under the aspects of the cold war, at the expense of adequate attention to demands for radical social, economic and political change, the Latins might not have lost their confidence in us."

their traditional attitudes of political and military dependency upon us.

If we had not, during a period of 20 years, put so much emphasis upon security questions — viewed always under the aspect of the cold war — at the expense of adequate attention to demands for radical change in the economic, social and political spheres — the Latin Americans might not have lost their confidence in us, in the goodness of our motives, the quality of our skills, the soundness of our wisdom.

That they have lost confidence is, on balance, probably a good thing — for them and for us. Since the Latin Americans no longer count upon us, they are freer than they have been in the past to define their own problems in their own ways and to devise their own remedies, make their own mistakes.

The "second emancipation" of Latin America, however, is clearly and everywhere under way; and for all that the prospects for the region are not bright, there is something exhilarating about the emancipation process itself.

Changed Views On Security

In the security sphere, the Latin Americans are defining interests and

threats differently than they did a few years ago.

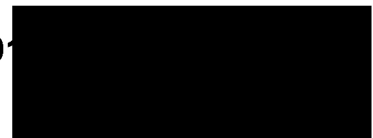
(1) No substantial across-the-water security threat is seen. I do not mean, of course, that there ever had been any fear of a sea-borne invasion. Rather, I mean that the fear of real Soviet or Chinese support of local insurgencies has pretty much evaporated.

(2) There is a potential security threat perceived from the United States itself; and this perception is not restricted only to countries of the Caribbean. Events like those of May and June, 1965, [U.S. landings in the Dominican Republic] tend to linger longer in Latin American minds than they do in ours.

Beyond that, however, something more ominous is emerging in Latin America, in good part a result of the emergence of profound ideological differences among Latin American regimes. Among the four regimes of Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil there are deeply divergent conceptions of what constitutes the "good life." These ideological differences go to reinforce national rivalries and misunderstandings.

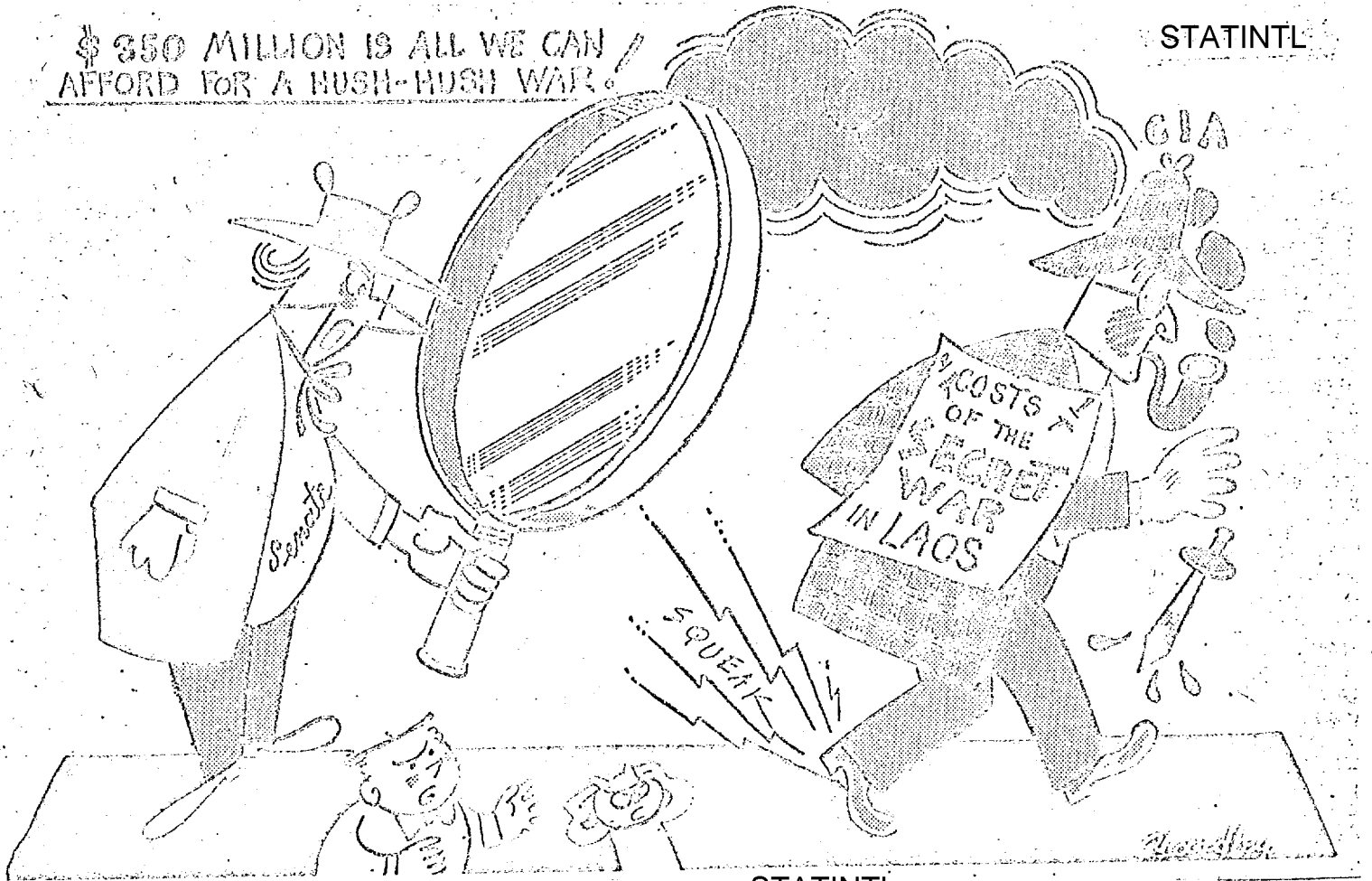
The United States is asserted to be taking steps, tending its support to the

continued



\$ 350 MILLION IS ALL WE CAN
AFFORD FOR A HUSH-HUSH WAR!

STATINTL

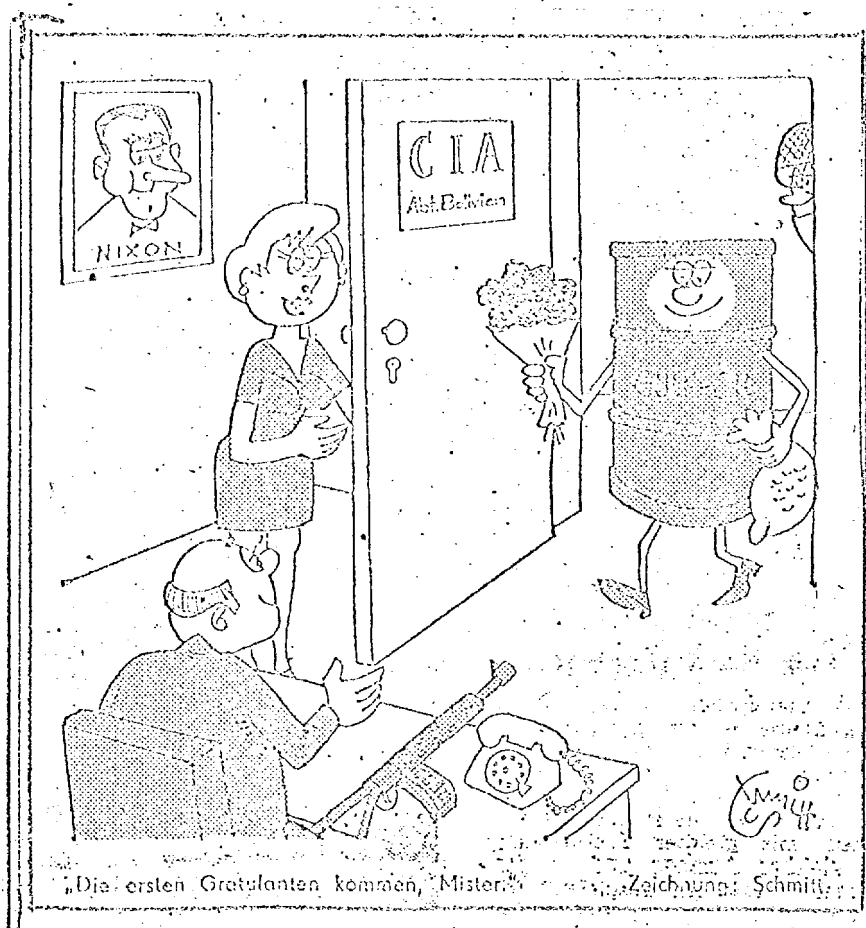


STATINTL

STATINTL

East Berlin, Berliner Zeitung, German, 31 Aug 71, p 2

CIA
Bolivian Section



Sir, the first to congratulate have arrived.

2
Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R
27 AUG 1971



HAVE GUNS-WILL TRAVEL.

STATINTL

MILWAUKEE, WISC.
JOURNAL AUG 15 1974

E - 359,036
S - 537,875



STATINTL



THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY ORDERED ALL VENETIAN BLINDS IN ITS WASHINGTON OFFICES TO BE SET AT 45° ANGLES TO THWART POTENTIAL SPIES FROM PHOTOGRAPHING SECRETS WITH TELESCOPIC LENS (ULTRA-RIGHTIST WHO DUCKLEY SERVES AS AN ADVISOR TO U.S.I.A.)



Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-
30 JUL 1971



Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001300340001-3

"THANKS FOR DOING THE JOB FOR US, GENERAL NUMSIRI!"



"I'm a consultant . . ."

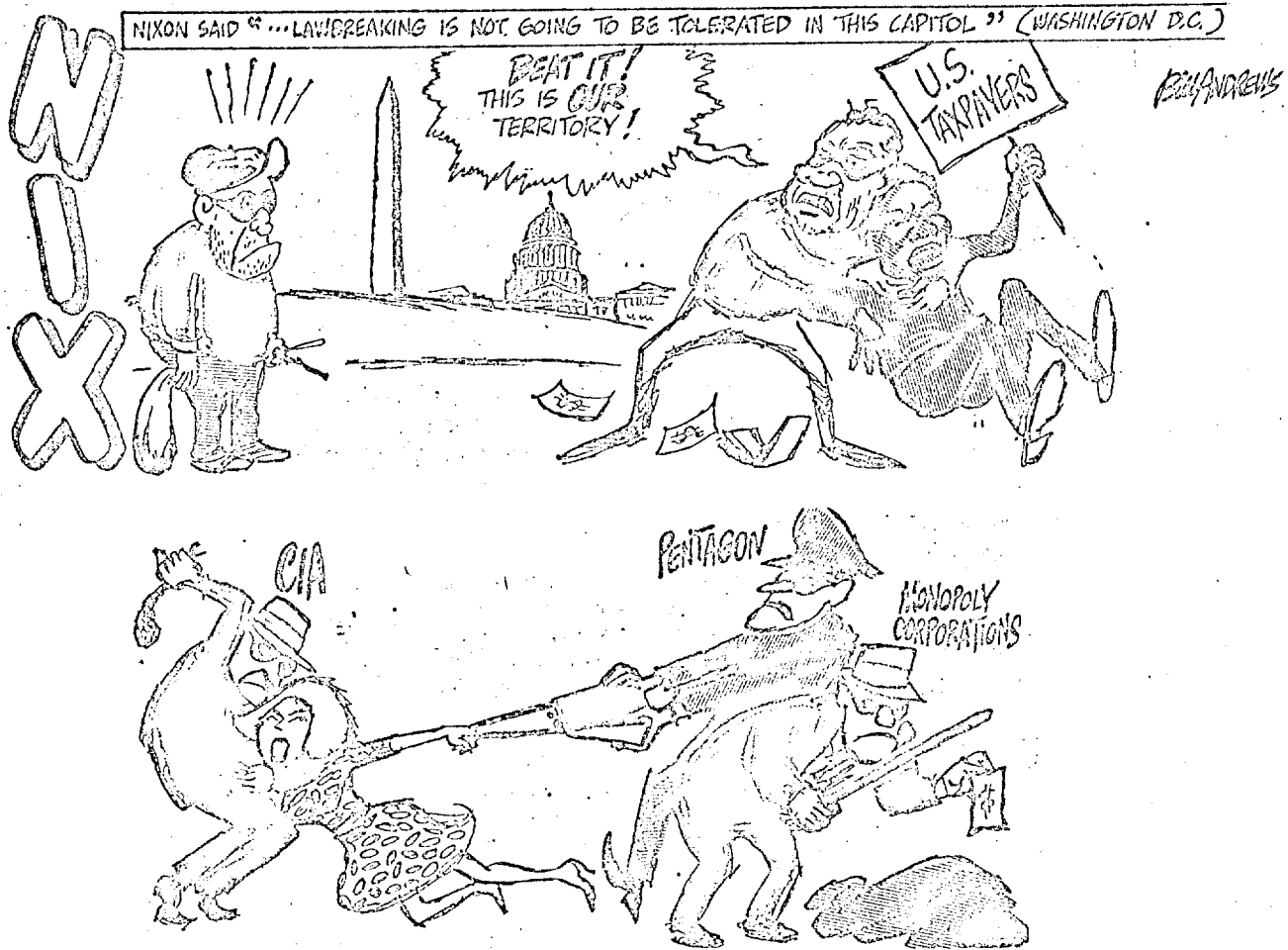
CHICAGO, ILL.
SUN-TIMES

M - 536,108
S - 709,123

JUN 27 1971

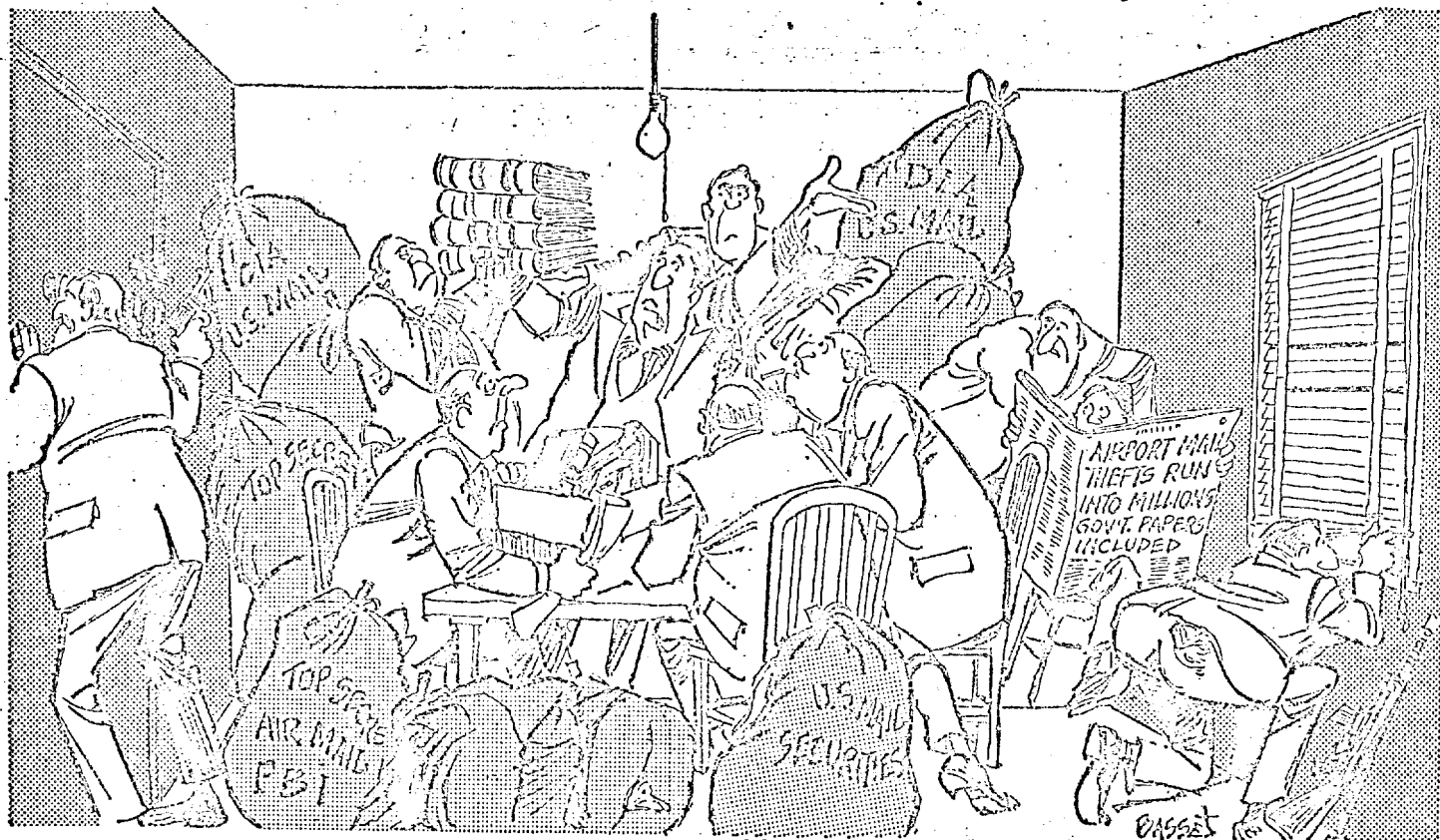


"Sorry about that, fellows."



Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-0

Now we're really in for it ... another classified Pentagon study on the Vietnam war.

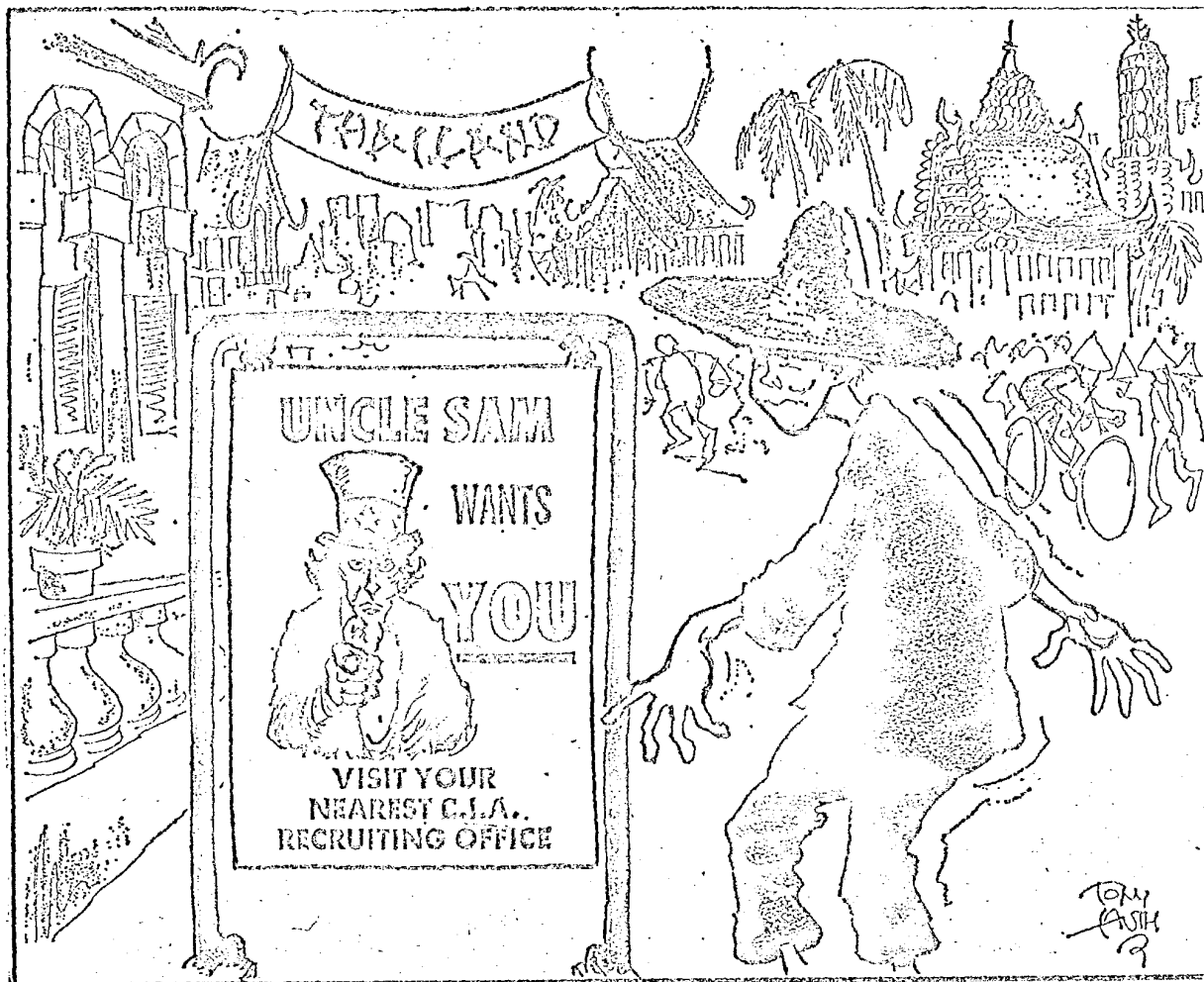


Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001300340001-3

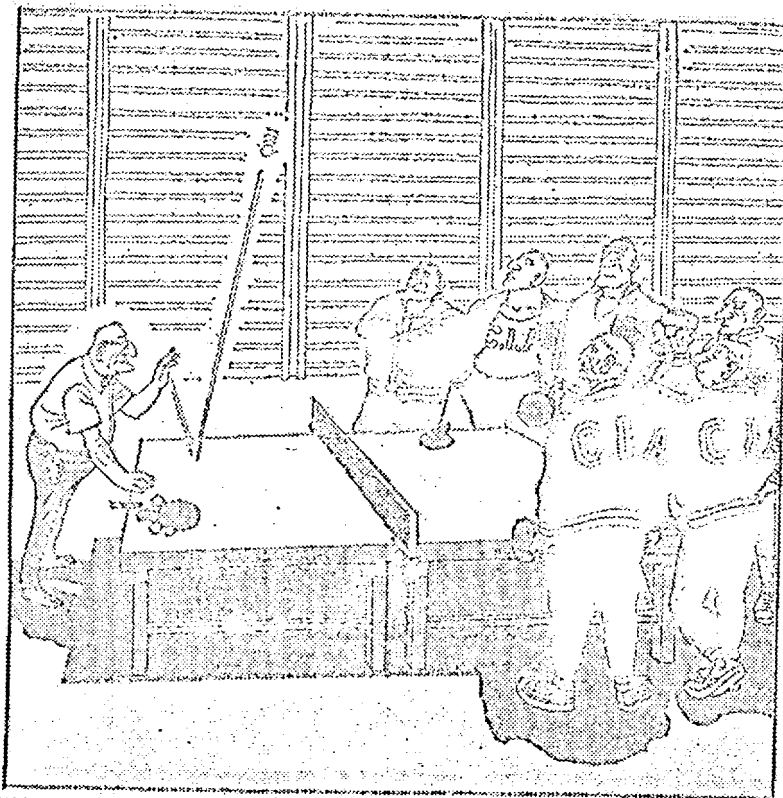
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER

M - 463,503
S - 867,810

JUN 9 1971



8 JUNE 1971

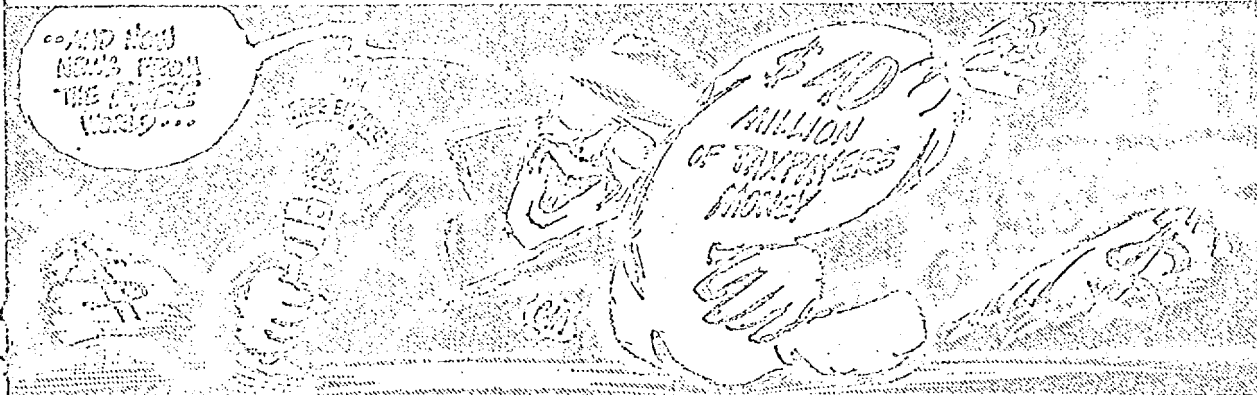


"Now, men, with this type of ping-pong ball you can pick up a conversation three miles away."

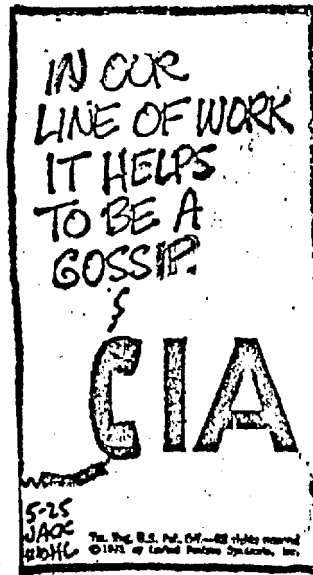
STATINTL



NIXON VANTED CONGRESS TO CREATE A TRUMPET-TURNER-FUNDED \$40 MILLION CORPORATION TO PICK UP RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY



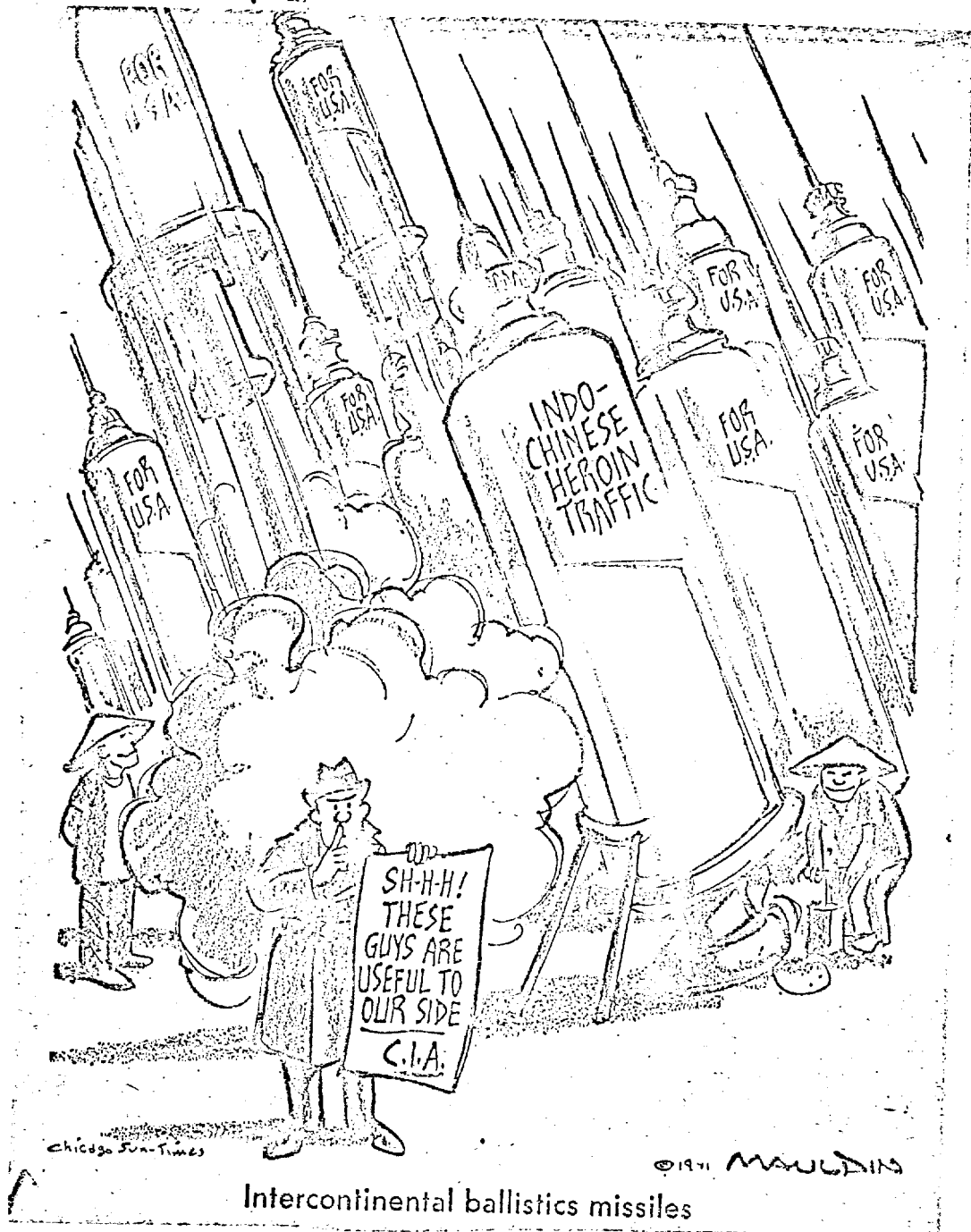
S 6
BYP



CHICAGO, ILL.
SUN-TIMES

M - 541,086
S - 697,966

MAY 12 1971



WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

10 MAY 1971

'Man, we've really infiltrated this outfit . . . there's no one here but us FBI, CIA, DIA, Secret Service and local fuzz'



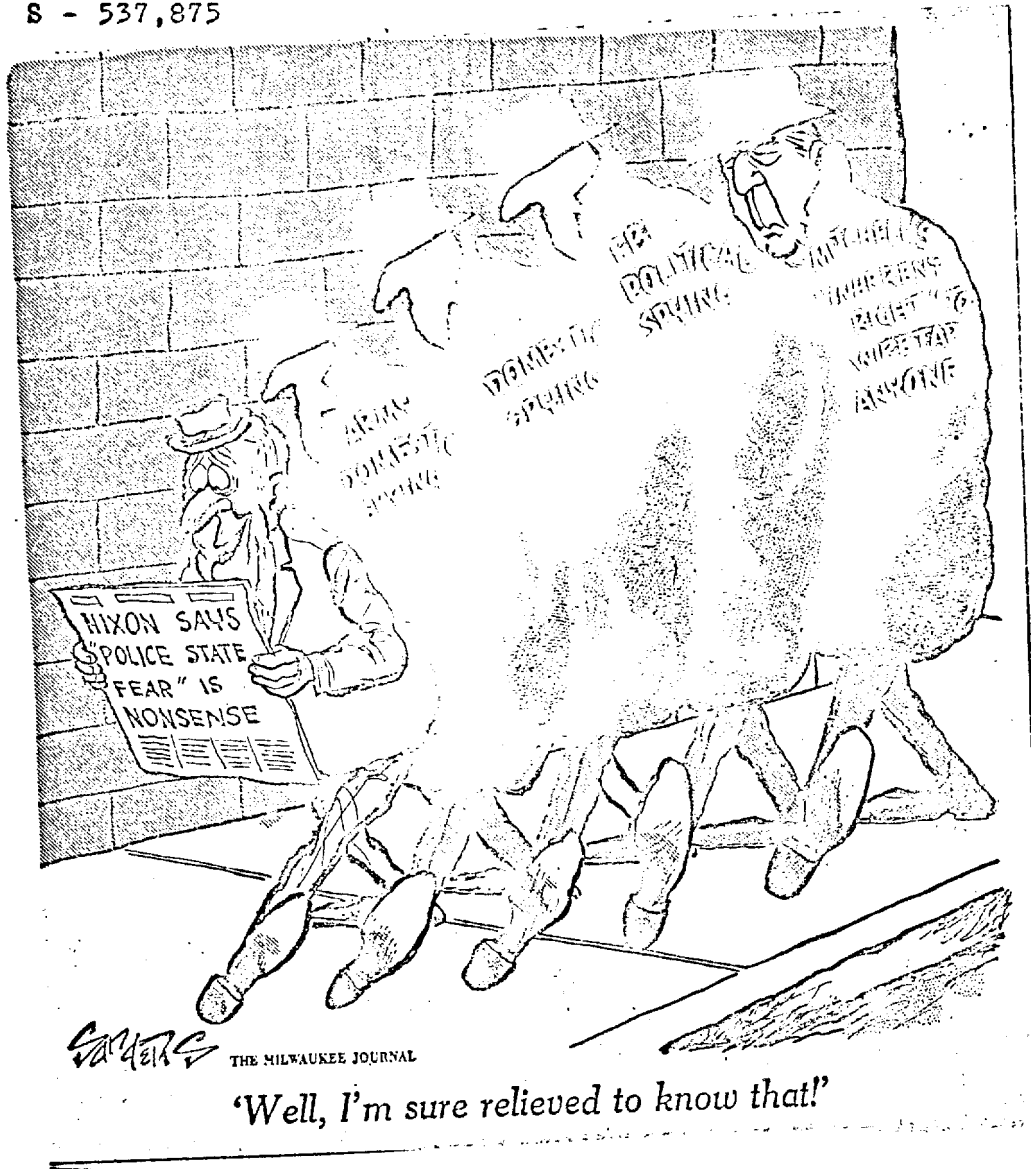
STATINTL

MILWAUKEE, WISC.
JOURNAL

MAY 3, 1971

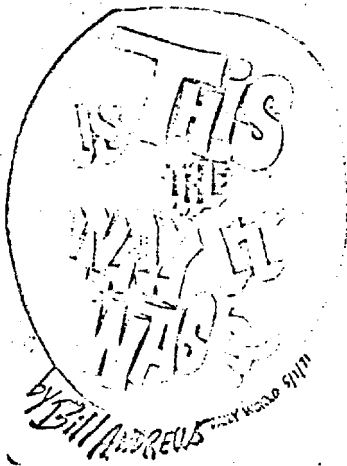
E - 359,036

S - 537,875



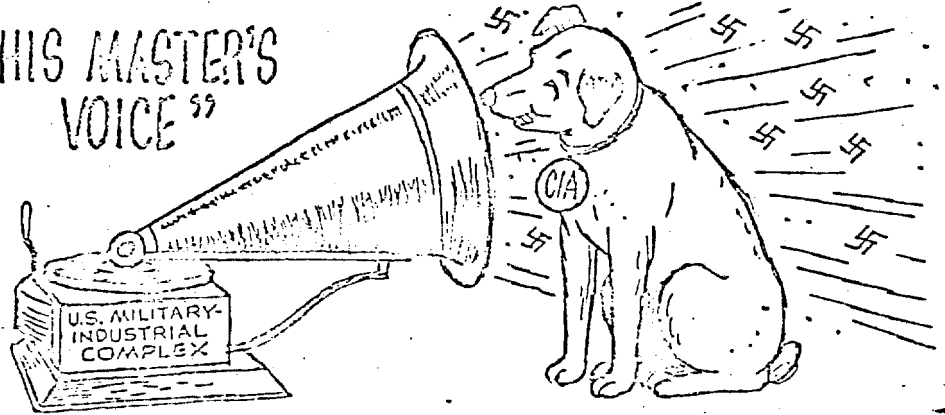
DAILY WORLD
1 FEB 1971

STATINTL

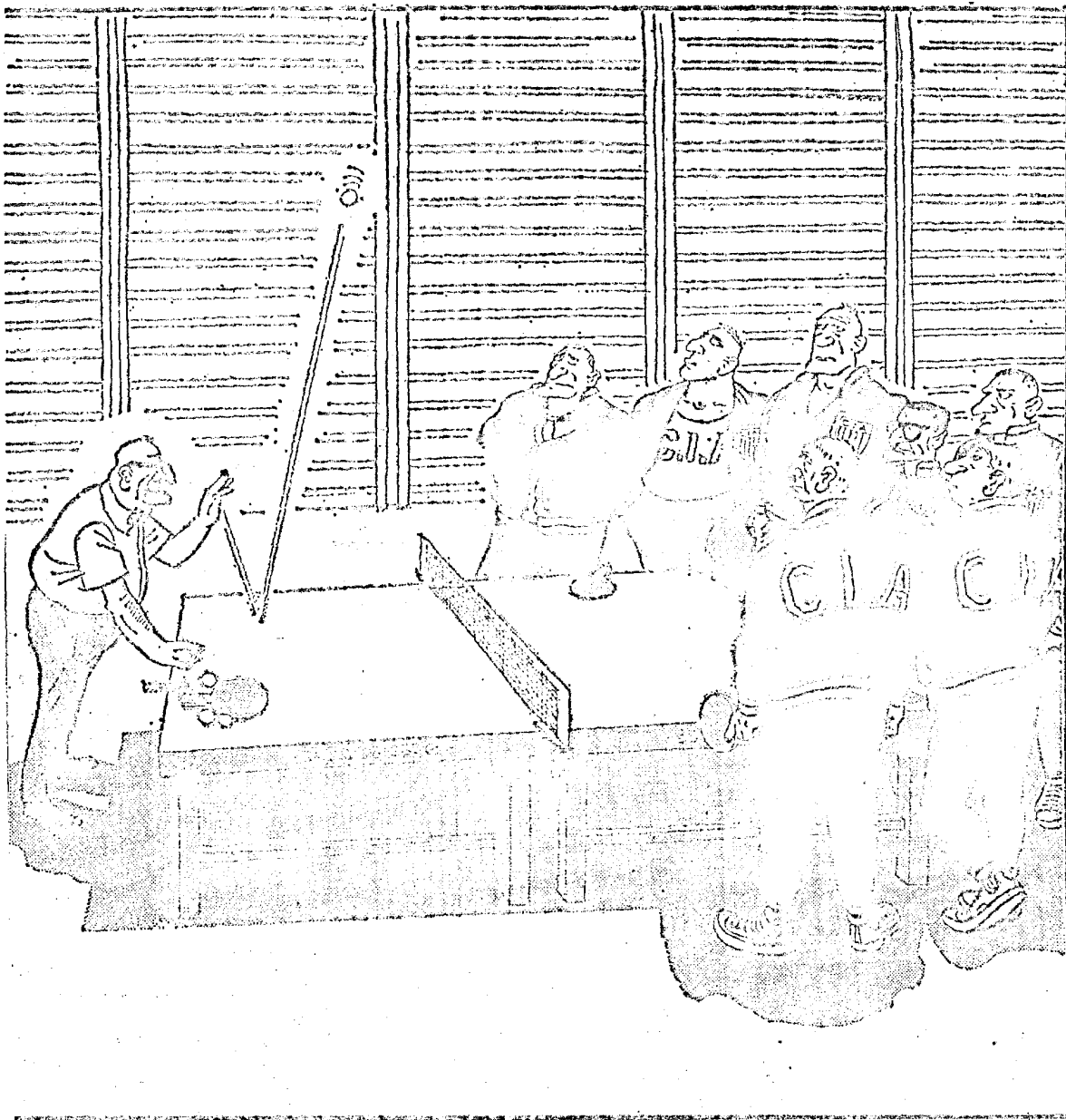


CIA CHIEF, RICHARD HELMS, SAID "THE CIA IS NOT, AND CANNOT BE, IT'S OWN MASTER."

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"



11 APR 1971



Jack in The Evening Standard, London

"Now, men, with this type of ping-pong ball, you can pick up a conversation three miles away!"

OAKLAND, CAL.
TRIBUNE

E - 225,038
S - 251,534

APR 7 1971

HOT PANS



The Stolen FBI Documents and the Story About Them

6-13
I commend your revelation of the FBI documents. There can never be too much exposure of either the FBI or CIA. Both have adopted the methods and attitudes to be expected only in a totalitarian society. Both are truly unAmerican . . . It is long past time for FBI's sacred cow to depart. Thank you Washington Post.

THOMAS A. CHITTENDEN.

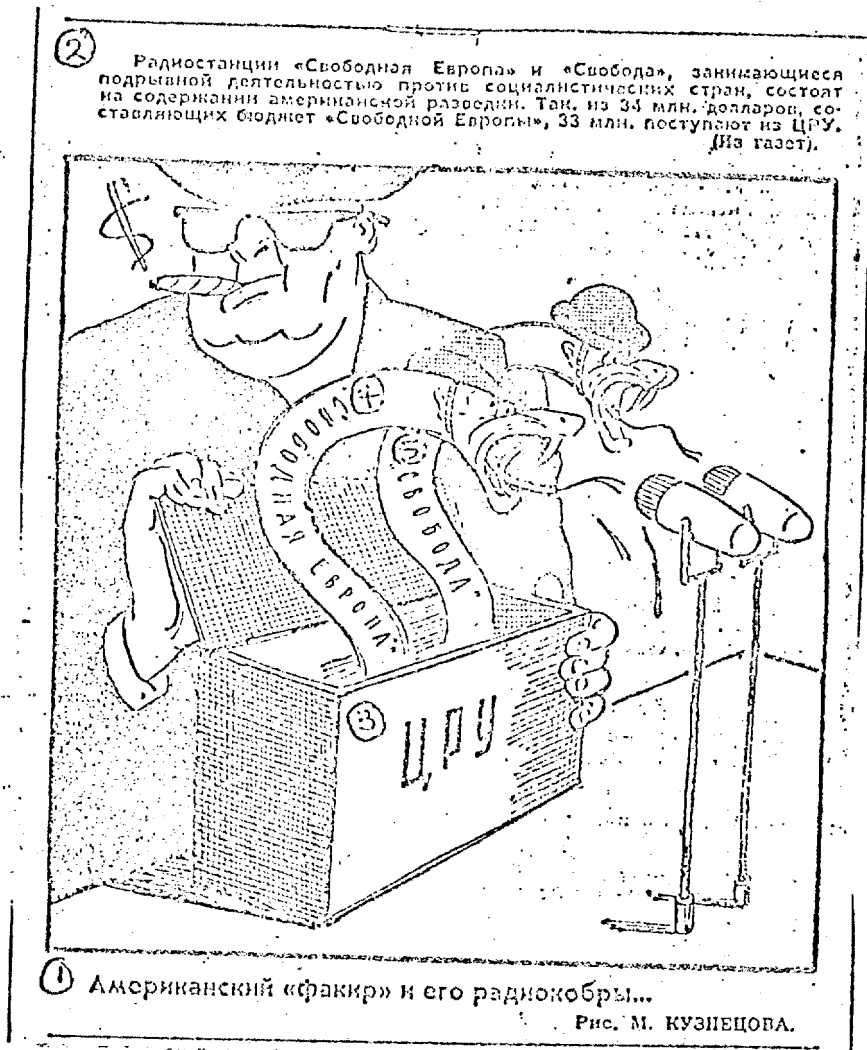
Boyd's, Md.

STATINTL

TRANSLATION OF ANTI-CIA CARTOON TEXT

STATINTL

Moscow, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 March 1971, p 4

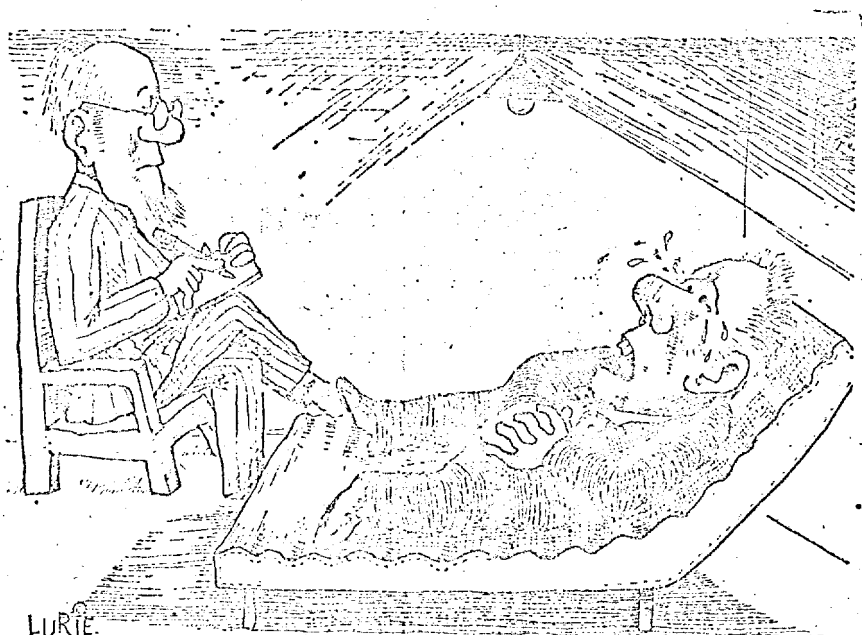


1. The American "fakir" and his radio cobras.

2. Radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe," engaged in subversive activity against socialist countries, exist with the support of American intelligence. Thus, of its budget of \$34 million, "Free Europe" obtains \$33 million from the CIA.

3. CIA; 4. "Free Europe"; 5. "Liberty"

STATINTL



"I am a nobody. No file about me in the CIA, FBI, military intelligence or even in a congressional security committee."

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.
TELEGRAM
E - 16,519
SUN-TELEGRAM
S - FEB 26 1971



The Not-So-Private Life of Snow White

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS

E - 592,616

S - 827,086

FEB 25 1971

*'Army, if you don't get a clear tape, CIA out
here will probably lend you his'*



GARDEN CITY, N.Y.
NEWSDAY
FEB 16 1973
E - 427,270



'Could we say we merely wanted a first-hand report on the impact of our bombing?'

8 FEB 1971

REDEYE

By Gordon Bess

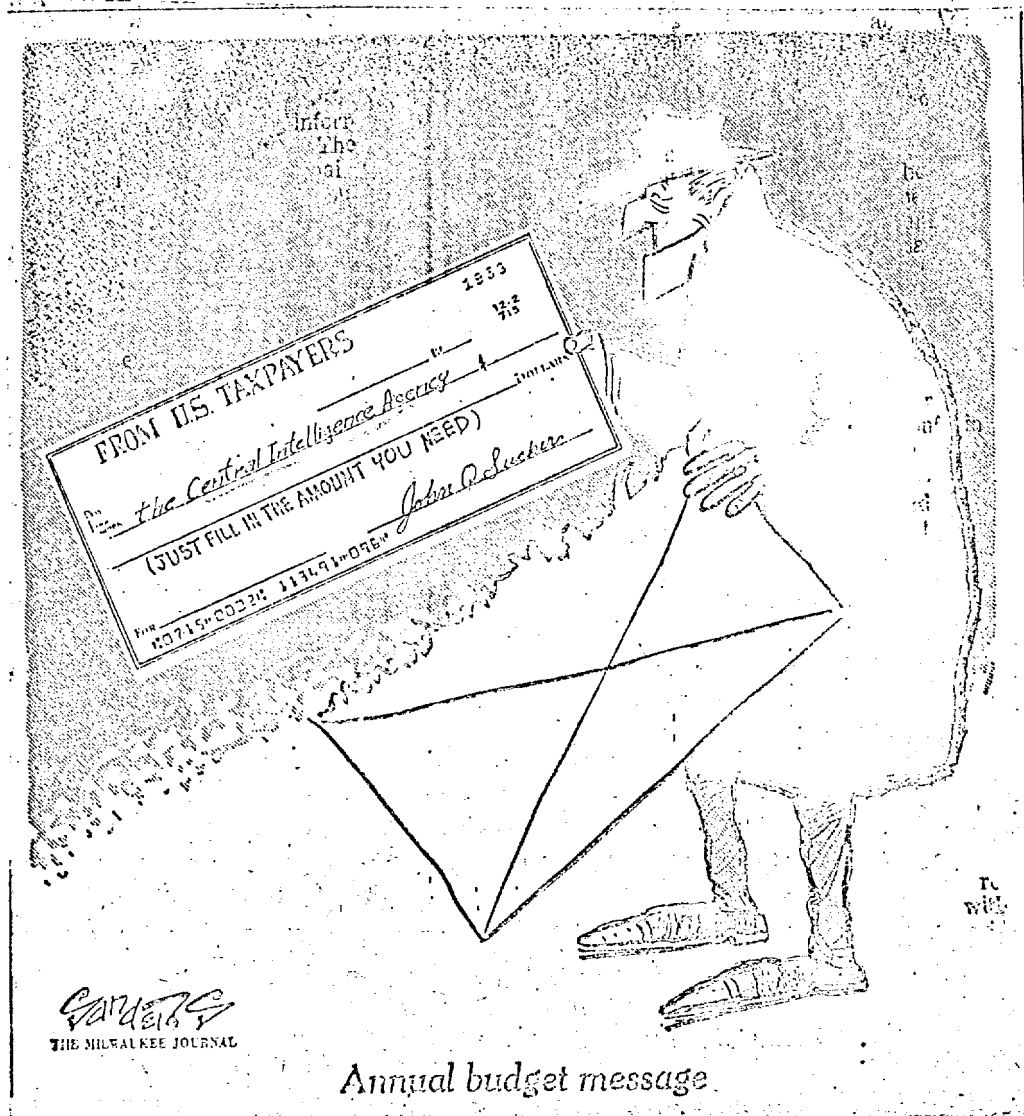


Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R

MILWAUKEE, WISC.
JOURNAL

E - 363,795
S - 542,109

FEB 1 1971

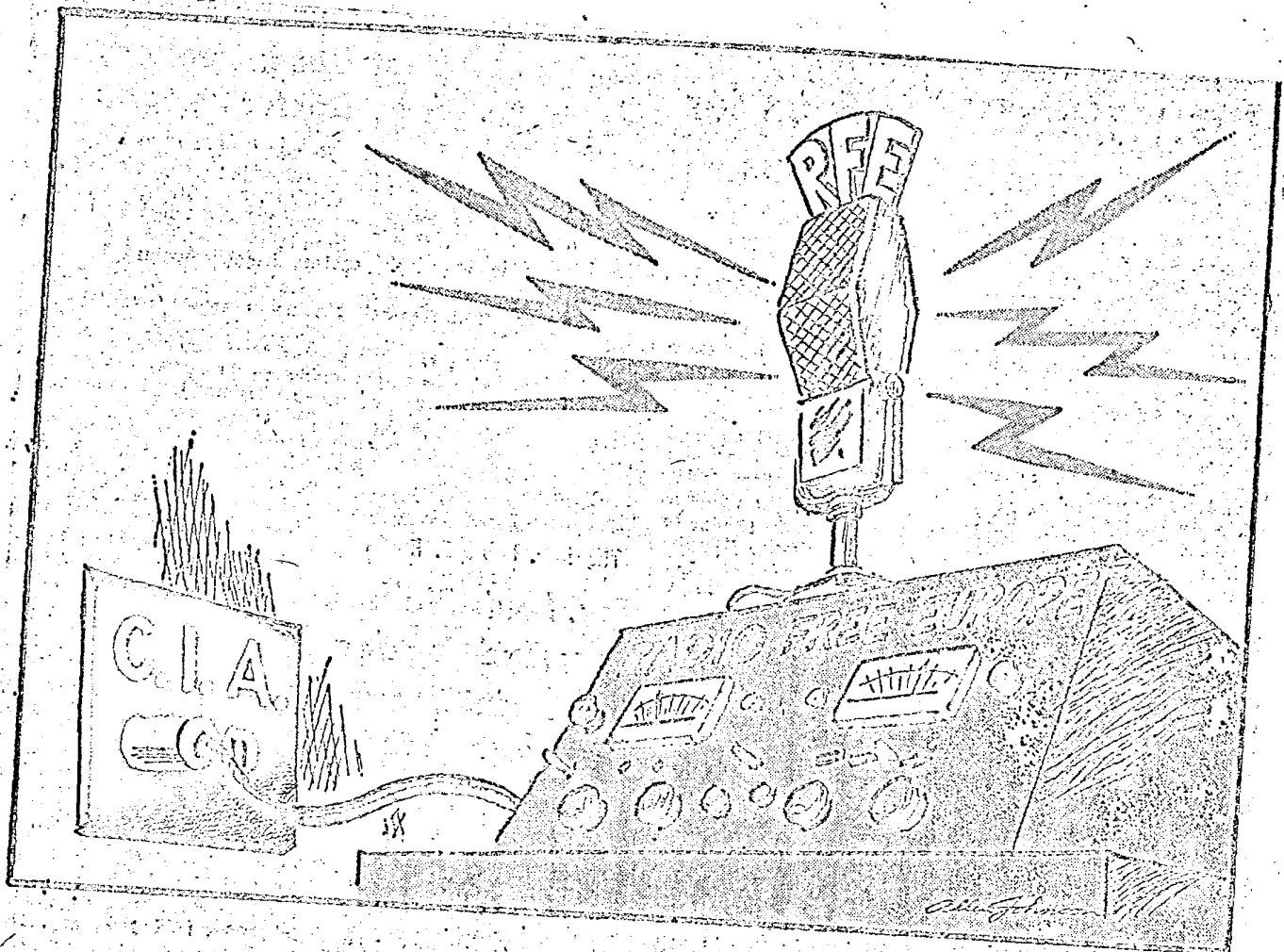


STATINTL

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-016
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
JOURNAL

M - 66,673
S - 209,501

JAN 26 1971



Source of power

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

M - 108,821
S - 124,741

JAN 26 1977

"--This Is Station C.I.A.,
33,000,000\$\$ on the Dial--"



JAN 15 1972

STATINTL

Presidential Ambitions No Secret

McGovern Maps 1972

Campaign

By DENNIS BARBAGELLO
SHIPPENSBURG, Pa. —

Senator George McGovern (D-S. Dak.) all but formally announced his candidacy for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination as he addressed approximately 4,000 students and faculty members at Shippensburg State College Thursday night.

McGovern earlier told a news conference that he plans to enter all major presidential primaries next year "because that's where the Democratic presidential nomination will be decided." He said he will enter the race early because he wants a better chance at the nomination than he had in 1968.

McGovern said he had little concern for polls which show Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine the leader for the Democratic standard. He said: "Polls two years before the election are irrelevant. The current polls only indicate that one man has been running."

The senator told guests at a dinner given in his honor that he "expects to make an important announcement early next week."

In his speech on "A Second Declaration of Independence," McGovern urged all Americans to reaffirm their belief and faith in the ideals expressed in the original document. He said: "The surest hope for America lies neither with a new set of national ideals, nor an entirely new system."

The senator said he felt the real hope lies in America's historic ideals and a more intelligent effort to modify and influence the system.

He said he examined "all the blue prints for change." He noted these included the conservative ideas of the Young Americans for Freedom and the ultra-liberal philosophy of the Students for

a Democratic Society. Neither, he said, offered the answer. He said, "We must make a genuine effort to make the founding ideals part of our national policy."

McGovern said those seeking change should realize that the most radical ideas for change are expressed in the writings of Paine, Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln.

He said, however, that our society must never refuse to examine new ideas and challenge old ones and added, "The phrase 'America, love it or leave it,' should become 'Democracy live it or lose it!'"

The Senator said the Constitution, as he reads it, places the war-making powers in the hands of Congress. But, he said, in recent years that power has drifted into the hands of the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and "impetuous chief executives who send American troops across international frontiers."

He concluded his address by saying, "It is time for Americans to come home from

killing Asians and heal our social wounds."

In responding to questions from the floor, McGovern said that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover might "have a better place in history if he retired now." He also said it was time for the CIA to be brought under tight control of the executive branch.

Asked to comment on the legalization of marijuana he said: "One of the greatest steps this Congress has made is the legislation designed to scale down the stiff prison terms of marijuana use." He continued: "Adults with three martinis under their belts shouldn't have the right to throw a teenager in jail for five years."

When asked if he felt the Nixon Administration was pursuing a proper course in

the Middle East, the senator said he supported the efforts of the President to bring about a negotiated settlement.

McGovern said, however, he felt the Soviet Union was taking advantage "in that more strategic part of the world because of our current heavy commitment in Vietnam."

But he criticized the President for not bringing more pressure on Bethlehem Steel Corp. for its recent price hike. McGovern said the President was wrong in not promising wage and price guidelines and cited the action of the late President John F. Kennedy, who forced steel makers to roll back price hikes and hold prices in line for three years.

Sen. George McGovern
... presidential timber?